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Paris halts trading in gold; price up to \$565.8

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Gold and silver prices leaped by huge amounts in Europe Wednesday to new record territory. Bullion dealers were unwilling to predict where the price bonanza will halt.

In the biggest advances ever seen in a single day's trading, gold was up \$27.50 a troy ounce and silver jumped \$8.

The Paris Stockbrokers' Association Wednesday halted gold trading because massive buying orders and virtually no sellers sent bids up to \$565.80 an ounce.

The association first decided to suspend trading in the 20-franc Napoleon coin — the traditional refuge of small French investors — when it hit 750 francs (\$187.50), up from 653 francs (\$163.23) on Friday, the last trading day. The coin sells at much more than its gold content because of an intrinsic value and its ease as a saving medium.

The brokers quickly extended the halt to the kilo (2.2-pound) ingots, the other gold unit traded here.

Association sources said bids for kilograms ranged as high as \$6,000 francs — equal to \$665.80 an ounce — compared with Friday's closing price of 69,980 francs, (\$541.77 an ounce), before it was decided there would be no gold trading because of the absence of selling orders.

The buying fever was attributed by dealers to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the continuing Iranian crisis, making the world appear less safe than it has for years.

It's at times like these that the world's big investors head for precious metals to protect their assets.

"There's no limit in sight," said one London dealer as gold soared to \$562 an ounce at noon, up from the morning fixing of \$559 set by the city's frenzied, big five bullion houses.

Monday's gold closed here at \$524.50.

To put Wednesday's gold advance in perspective, it was recalled that the metal sold for just \$32 an ounce for some 30 years prior to 1970.

When President Nixon took the United States off the gold standard in 1971, the price began a climb that saw it break through the \$200 barrier in the summer of 1978, \$300 a year after that, \$400 last Sept. 28 and \$500 last week.

The price more than doubled in 1979, gaining \$298.125 in London.

Gold analyst Brian Edgely of investment experts Bache Halsey Stuart Shields of London, said the price could hit \$600 within the next few days. But he also cautioned that good news — about oil supplies or the U.S. embassy hostages in Iran — could cause a sharp setback in prices.

Australian bullion expert Ian Shannon predicted Wednesday that gold will reach \$750 an ounce within three months, even with a settlement of the Iranian crisis.

Saudia expanding fleet to meet passenger growth

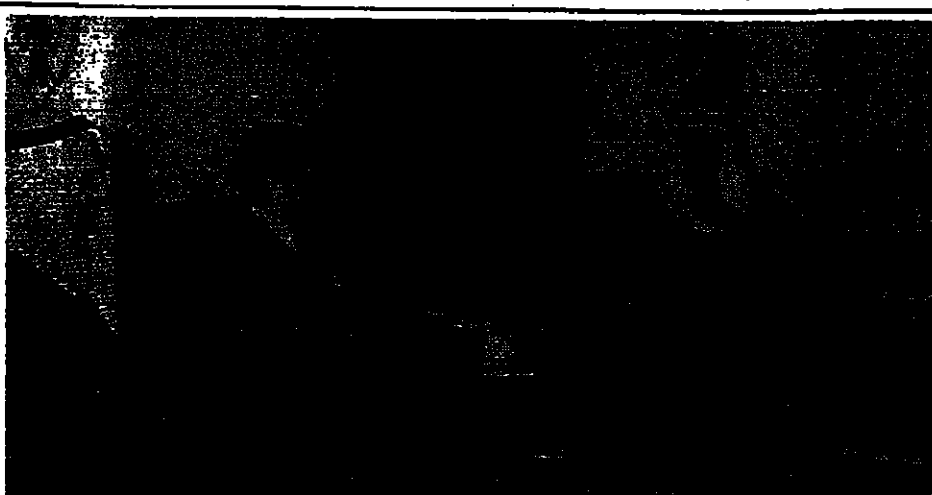
JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — The government of Saudi Arabia subsidizes every Saudia domestic air fare with SR300 to facilitate the movement of its citizens within the country, according to newly appointed general manager Capt. Ahmad Matar.

In his first interview as manager, Matar told *Arab News* that Saudia was established to serve the Saudi Arabian people and ensure low-cost tickets. "That's why Saudia is not a profit-making corporation," Capt. Matar added.

Approximately 70 per cent of Saudia's air traffic is domestic and economic growth is causing a constant rise in the number of passengers. In only one year, Saudia has increased its number of passengers from three million to six million, Matar said.

He attributed this growth in part to the government subsidies, but also to passenger confidence in the safety of Saudia flights.

This passenger increase and the desire to expand international and regional flight service — including direct flights to the United States — has necessitated planned additions to the Saudia fleet. At present Pan American airlines is operating direct flight from Dhahran to New York in accordance with an agreement between the two countries. Matar



MEDICAL: King Khaled Wednesday received Chinese Director General of Health, Dr. Chin Man Wang. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy minister and commander of the National Guard, Dr. Rashad Pharron, King Khaled's special adviser and Dr. Hussain Al-Jazairi, the minister of health. Dr. Wang arrived in Riyadh Tuesday from Jeddah on his visit to the Kingdom which began Sunday. Later, he met Dr. Jazairi to discuss Chinese assistance in running Jeddah's new hospital in cooperation with King Abdul Aziz University. Dr. Wang said he signed an agreement to run the two hospitals during a meeting with Dr. Jazairi.

Waldheim, Ghotbzadeh hold three-hour meeting

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had almost three hours of talks at the Iranian Foreign Ministry Wednesday in a search for a solution to the U.S. Embassy crisis. Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh was overheard to tell him after the meeting: "your ideas may have helped."

Iranian authorities have made clear they do not regard Waldheim's mission as an occasion for mediation in the crisis, in which militants under his leadership have held 49 hostages at the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4.

On his arrival Tuesday, Waldheim said he would study all aspects of the dispute. He would not speak to reporters after Wednesday's meeting, but a U.N. aide said, "the talks lasted at least as long as we hoped."

The secretary of the Revolutionary Council, Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, told a news conference Wednesday he thought the quickest way to solve the crisis would be by putting all the hostages on public display.

Meanwhile, thousands of autonomy-seeking Kurds demonstrated in the city of Sanandaj Wednesday after fighting Tuesday night in which five people died and at least eight were wounded.

The governor-general of Kurdistan Province, Hussein Shahveisi, said Wednesday by telephone that about 20,000 unarmed Kurdish demonstrators were protesting outside his office Wednesday morning, demanding the complete withdrawal of Revolutionary Guards from the city.

He said the crowd, supporters of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), had threatened to march on the guards' headquarters in Sanandaj.

The headquarters was attacked by Kurdish rebels using Soviet-made rocket launchers, grenades and mortar fire Tuesday, a Revolutionary Guard officer said.

Shahveisi said Kurdish rebel representatives were meeting him and a government-appointed peace negotiator to discuss withdrawal of the Guards.

A Foreign Ministry statement said here Tuesday night that Waldheim would visit a former army officers' club later to meet people disabled during the revolution.

Public reaction to the visit has been muted, but two newspapers Tuesday recalled Waldheim's last visit to Iran, in January 1978, printing pictures of him kissing the hand of Princess Ashraf, the Shah's twin sister.

The students occupying the embassy have said they will not talk to Waldheim or let him see the hostages unless Ayatollah Khomeini orders them to do so.

In Sanandaj Tuesday at least two people died and 10 were reported injured in clashes.

Battles raged for up to eight hours in some parts of the town, and hospital officials said the fighting was so fierce at one stage that ambulances were unable to collect the wounded. The shooting ended late in the evening and the city streets were quite deserted.

Meanwhile, in the northwestern provincial capital of Tabriz, fights broke out among unarmed opposing demonstrators over the nine Revolutionary Guards held hostage by the Muslim People's Republican Party.

In Sanandaj, the paramilitary guards, set up by Khomeini after the revolution, issued a statement saying they will not withdraw.

"We will remain at our posts ... until otherwise ordered by the officials concerned," one told reporters.

The first clash occurred shortly after midnight after negotiations after an initial 48-hour ceasefire failed to resolve the dispute, the Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* reported.



NEW MANAGER: Capt. Ahmed Matar, Saudia's new general manager during the interview with *Arab News* in Jeddah.

Ministry decides on museums

RIYADH, Jan. 2. (SPA) — The Ministry of Education has completed a study on the establishment of museums in the historically important areas of Jauf, Taimaa, Oia, Nejr-an, Jizan and Hofuf.

The ministry's Directorate General of Archeology and Museums undertook an extensive archeological survey of the areas to gain more information about the historical sites and determine their precise locations for future reference maps.

The survey was conducted under guidelines of the directorate's five-year plan, which also has a comprehensive program for repairs and maintenance of towns and monuments in different regions of the Kingdom.

The directorate's excavations in Zubaidah and Ammarah in the Qassim district uncovered stages of development dating back to the Greeks and Romans.

A team from Riyadh University participated in excavations in Al-Fao which dis-

Soviets launch drive against Afghans

KARACHI, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Soviet troops in Afghanistan have apparently launched an all-out drive to clear rebel pockets, block escape routes and crush all opposition to the new regime in Kabul.

Karachi's English daily *Dawn* Wednesday quoted well-informed sources in Islamabad as saying the Soviet troops are also engaged in a massive anti-guerrilla movement in the two provinces of Nuristan and Kunar, which border the Chitral district of Pakistan. It said the Soviets suspect guerrillas are operating from there.

The two provinces had remained inaccessible to Afghan government forces. But now the well-equipped and modern Russian army units are trying to make major headway there, the report said.

The Soviet occupation forces are employing steep-climbing mechanical columns to fight the guerrillas, who are operating from the mountainous regions with small and outdated arms.

World reaction is still fierce. The vice president of the World Islamic Congress, Muhammad Natsur, Wednesday called on Muslim nations to take firm steps to stop the invasion.

Natsur said in a statement: "The Islamic world will resist any foreign domination of an Islamic country including the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops."

In Peking, China said Wednesday that the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan had strangled the country's independence and sovereignty.

The official New China News Agency, in a commentary, described the friendship and cooperation treaties Moscow has signed with a number of its allies over the past decade, including Afghanistan, as "nooses to be tied around the 'necks' of other countries."

Under the pretext of carrying out their duty under a "friendship" good neighborhood and cooperation treaty, the Soviet Union has dispatched troops to occupy Afghanistan and thus strangled the independence and sovereignty of the country.

In New Delhi, about 85 young Afghans rushed past armed Indian guards to occupy Afghanistan's embassy and held four hostages for nearly four hours Wednesday in a dramatic protest.

Car imports decline 10%; steel up 70%

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia imported 10 per cent fewer cars last year, but food imports rose by 36 per cent. Steel imports rose by 70 per cent.

According to the annual statistical report of the Saudi Ports Authority for the year ending in November, 314,000 cars were imported last year, compared with 349,826 the year before. The Kingdom imported 2,871,453 tons of steel during the year, compared with 1,684,187 tons the year before.

The import of cement rose from 7,903,031 tons to 8,672,769 tons last year. Foods imports also registered an increase from 4,988,451 tons to 6,771,575 tons.

The report added that the volume of livestock imported through the Kingdom's ports had also risen from 2,532,559 head to 2,924,323.

Warn of subversive leaflets Ulema condemn Mecca renegades

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The Supreme Council of Ulema has strongly criticized the leaflets distributed by the group of renegades that occupied the Holy Mosque in Mecca in November.

At the end of its 15th session the council said the leaflets contained a great deal of false interpretations and misleading allegations which could lead to discord, chaos and disturbance.

A statement by the council, submitted by Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Baz, director general of the Guidance and Research Office and chairman of the session, said that the group of deviates which transgressed the Holy Mosque had committed a grave sin by shedding blood and dividing the Muslims. It expressed the council's appreciation of the wise policy of King Khaled and the great efforts made to suppress the outrage. It also expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by all those who took part in fighting the renegades.

The council said that the renegades had committed several crimes which included: — outrageous attacks on the Holy Haram; converting it from a peaceful and secure place

Saud receives Syrian message

RIYADH, Jan. 2. (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal has received a message from Abdul Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs. The message was delivered by Hashim Al-Ghazzi, Syrian deputy minister for oil, here Wednesday.

Ghazzi arrived here from Jeddah early Wednesday and was received at the airport by Sheikh Ali Al-Sugair, chief of the Foreign Office bureau in the capital.

Begin defeats no-confidence bid

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin Wednesday defeated no-confidence motions in Parliament over the delay in evacuating a West Bank settlement declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

The government defeated two combined motions presented by the Sheli and Labor party factions 60-43. The Sheli party motion was defeated by a wider margin of 58-24 while another motion brought by the Communists failed clearly in a show of hands.

The opposition united to protest Sunday's cabinet decision to postpone for another five weeks the evacuation of the Elon Moreh settlement near the Palestinian city of Nablus. Elon Moreh has become a symbol for the

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Palestinians can depend on support of Kingdom, Salman tells ceremony

RIYADH, Jan. 2 — The Palestine Liberation Organization celebrated the 15th anniversary at a special ceremony here in which Governor of Riyadh, Prince Salman reiterated the Kingdom's unswerving commitment to the Palestinian struggle.

Prince Salman said that to Saudi Arabia as well as to other Muslims, Jerusalem occupied by Israel since 1967, was as important as Mecca. He said Saudi Arabia supported the Palestinians and would spare no effort to help them achieve their goals.

He said that 15 years of relentless struggle was proof that the Palestinians will one day

achieve victory.

"Saudi Arabia is not only a companion of the Palestinian revolution but a partner in its destiny. We are not just allies for the time being, but brothers in religion, belief, principles and land," he said.

He recalled that King Khaled urged the officers and men who liberated the Holy Mosque in Mecca to be ready to liberate Jerusalem as well.

"We are not saying this to carry favor with anybody," he said. "We do not have to do so, because we believe in truth and ethical principles and detest hypocrisy as much as you do."

Saudi Arabia will help the Palestinians bring about their ambitions for their country and people he said, until they recover their homeland and rights.

The PLO representative here, Abu Shaker Al-Natshah said his organization was grateful to Saudi Arabia for the assistance it received: "The aid we get from this country is as generous as aid can be, and we cannot say this about many other givers."

He expressed the PLO's gratitude to King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, and expressed the hope that someday the Palestinians would receive them in liberated Jerusalem.

He said peace will not be restored until the homeless people returned home. He made it clear that the Palestinians were not using more than ten per cent of their fighting capabilities, because all the borders leading to the occupied lands were closed to them.

He strongly condemned those who describe the Palestinian revolution as a secular movement. He reaffirmed their faith in God, the first supporter of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Awfi thanks minister

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif Wednesday received a telegram from Sheikh Faiz Muhammad Al-Awfi, adviser at the ministry, hailing the full support and guidance he received from the prince throughout his posting as Public Security chief.

Sheikh Faiz said in his message that, God willing, he will always place himself at the service of religion, the King and the country. The prince had cabled Awfi on his retirement, expressing his appreciation for his valuable efforts throughout his term of office.

Ulema end meeting

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The Higher Council of Ulema ended a two-week session Wednesday. Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, chairman and head of the Board of Religious Guidance, said that the council's decisions cannot be made public. They will only be published in the board's research magazine.

To quench Riyadh's thirst

Salman dedicates Buwaib aquifer project

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh, has dedicated the Buwaib aquifer project, part of major plans to supply the parched capital with drinking water.

SPA reported that at the ceremony, held 80 kilometers north east of Riyadh on the site of the wellfield and treatment plant Tuesday, Prince Salman spoke of the contribution the scheme will make to alleviating what could once have been a severe crisis in water supplies to Riyadh. Buwaib alone will give the city 60,000 cubic meters of drinking water a day, and other schemes recently completed or in the pipeline will satisfy demand at least for the next five years.

Prince Salman said, "Last year we celebrated the dedication of the Salbough water project, and today we dedicate Buwaib. In two years' time we shall dedicate Wasie and after that the transportation of water from the Gulf to Riyadh. Riyadh once suffered a

severe water crisis which could not have been solved without stopping construction and creating a housing crisis. But, thank God, we have solved both problems."

The party was attended by Prince Sattam, deputy governor of Riyadh, and Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Abdul Aziz Al-Sheikh, who said that Riyadh had in the past suffered from the lack of several basic services. The most urgent need was for drinking water, in quantity and quality. "It threatened to become one of the most insoluble problems because the population continued to rise and construction increased beyond our wildest expectations, which meant an enormous demand for water," he said.

Prince Salman went on saying that "It is difficult to build but destruction and sabotage can be accomplished in minutes. It is my pleasure to take part in opening productive projects and to see more of them being built



CELEBRATION: Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh, and his deputy, Prince Sattam, flank Palestine Liberation Organization representative Abu Shaker Al-Natshah at a ceremony Tuesday in Riyadh to mark the PLO's 15th anniversary.

Shipping talks possible

Minister discusses Islamic fleet

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Minister of Communications Sheikh Hussein Mansouri conferred Wednesday with Mustafa Gokan, adviser to the president of Pakistan, Gokan is also chairman of the meetings of a group of experts summoned by the Organization of Islamic Conference to discuss maritime shipping cooperation.

SPA reported that their talks dealt with the results of the meetings, which dealt mainly with proposals to establish an Islamic merchant fleet and an Islamic shipping conference or association of shipping companies.

They also discussed the possibility of holding a conference of Islamic countries' ministers of transport this year, on shipping cooperation. The meeting was attended by

Ahmad Al-Turki, assistant deputy minister for transport.

A Pakistani citrus fruits and potato sales mission meanwhile met Tuesday the president of the Damman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The chamber's president, Sheikh Saad Al-Mojjal discussed the promotion of trade between the two countries. Mojjal told the delegation that there was vast scope for Pakistani goods, particularly in the Eastern Province according to the Pakistani embassy in Jeddah.

Khuwaiter interviewed

Saudi Arabia has world's only free education system

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaiter says Saudi Arabia is the only country in the world that has an educational system entirely free. Schooling is available to everyone who wants to learn, and in any field he chooses, and financial incentives are offered to all.

In an interview with *Al Medina* published here Wednesday, given while he was in Tunisia attending a conference of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization at the end of last month, Dr. Khuwaiter said that Saudi Arabia's policy towards Egyptian teachers working in the Kingdom is unchanged. There are 5,000 Egyptian contractees among the Kingdom's 16,000 non-Saudi Arabian teachers.

The number of Saudi Arabian teachers has reached 21,000, almost giving the country self-sufficiency in primary education. They are less common in intermediate and secondary education, Dr. Khuwaiter added.

Asked about the common educational strategy discussed in every conference, while nothing seemed to be achieved toward unifying curricula in Arab countries, Dr. Khuwaiter said that people misunderstood the real objectives of the unified strategy, and far less see the efforts of ALECSO.

The organization has plans for a common educational strategy, and all Arab countries that took part in the fourth conference in Khartoum have benefited from these plans.

"It is not practical to apply one plan and one strategy in 21 Arab states. That would mean utter ignorance of the social, political and geographic situation of these countries. However, there are some aspects already unified or that could be unified, like sciences,

mathematics and social studies," he said. The strategy has been laid out, but as every country can only go as far as its conditions allow, results will not be seen for a long time.

Asked how education could be guided to comply with the development plan of the Kingdom, he replied that so far students have the right to choose specialization in fields they want. There were no restrictions, as the country needs all specializations, he said.

At the beginning of each academic year, Saudi Arabia prints around 12 million school books. They are distributed free. The Ministry of Education prints text books for Arab countries which follow the same curriculum as the Kingdom.

Islamic architecture talks open Saturday

DAMMAM, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsin ibn Jiluwi will open the first-ever Islamic international seminar on architecture and planning here Saturday.

The five-day seminar, organized by the King Faisal University of Dammam, will be attended by experts from the Kingdom and abroad.

Dr. Muhammad Turki Al-Turki, the university's deputy rector and chairman of the higher committee for the seminar, says that discussions will center on the concepts, principles and ideas of architecture and its relationship to Islamic precepts and civilization, as well as its influence on the social and economic structure of life. It will discuss how best this relationship could benefit Islamic architecture and planning.

Saudi Comment

By Hamad Al-Qadhi
Al-Jedrah

When I wrote the other day about the Arab National Bank I said that limited income groups hardly benefited from it, because of the small number of shares allotted them.

The aim of my commentary was not that bank alone, but all other banks and companies and the inordinately large number of shares lapped up by the founders.

A friend of mine who knows something about economics told me that founders are usually given certain privileges to cushion them against losses in the case of companies which may not succeed. But in the case of banks, which apparently have built-in guarantees of success the founders must be treated like everybody else.

I am sure that the state had in mind the need to help as many people as possible to

take advantage of the newly reconstituted banks and companies so that they may make more money.

Unfortunately, little of this intention has been realized. That is why I once again have to present the case of the founders and the owners of large chunks of shares in companies that are certain to flourish.

One morning I went to a government department and queued up with others waiting for his excellency the manager. We waited for one and a half hours after the time he was due before he cared to appear. When one of the people waiting in line pointed out the delay, as politely as possible, he received a tongue lashing for his pains.

When my turn came I politely apologized for the impudence of my predecessor in the line and blamed everybody else for going to his excellency's office before he cared to emerge.

The point is that if the people bother to go to a department before the manager, it is plainly their fault. Isn't that true?

By Ali Fadak
Al Medina

I am sure that many people in Mecca and Jeddah have known Prince Fawaz quite well and appreciated the bright sides of his character and personality. They must have felt sad to hear about his health, which led to his resignation as governor of Mecca.

Prince Fawaz was one of the finest men and one of those who understood their position and social status and treated people well. He always made those who came in contact with him feel as if they were friends. He was a very likeable man. We wish him good health and happiness, for he left a good impression and behaved impeccably as governor of Mecca.



DEDICATION: Riyadh Governor Prince Salman inspects the Buwaib aquifer project, which he dedicated Tuesday. It will tap 60,000 cubic meters a day of groundwater for piping the 80 kilometers to Riyadh.

In Riyadh

Public buses roll on new routes

RIYADH, Jan. 2 — A public bus service begins Saturday on two new routes in Riyadh, the Saudi Public Transport Company announced Wednesday.

Route 7, from Diriyah to Wazir-Batha, will provide a service to people in the Um Al Hamam, Diriyah and Nasiriyah districts. Route 9, from Sulaymaniyah to Wazir-Batha, will offer transport to Sulaymaniyah people. Both routes will terminate in the city center.

Route 7 begins at the north end of the Um Al Hamam area near Urubah Road; buses travel south on Um Al-Hamam Road to Diriyah Road and to Maathar Road at Daawah Square. Route 7 buses use Maathar Road to Hizam Road and return to Daawah Square on the same street. The route centers the city center on Wazir Street, then moves south to Aasha Street and the College of Education for Girls and terminates at Aasha and Batha Street. Route 7 buses return to Um Al Hamam using the same streets, except for the use of Batha rather than Wazir northbound through the city center.

Passengers can transfer to Route 2 along King Saud Street between Mecca Road and Wazir, to Route 8 at King Saud Street between Nasiriyah Street and Washm Street and

Turkey loaned \$12m

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Turkey is to receive \$12.7 million to finance an electronics industry under an agreement signed Tuesday with the Islamic Development Bank.

On Sunday the bank loaned Turkey \$15 million to pay for the import of petroleum products from Pakistan.

to Routes 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9, along Wazir and Batha Streets in the city center.

Buses serving Route 7 can be easily recognized by the large destination signs in the lower windshield, with the names "Diriyah" or "Wazir-Batha" displayed in Arabic and English with Route 7's symbol, a blue-and-white square.

Route 7 operates from 5:30 a.m. to midnight every 20 minutes, except during the first and last hours of operation, when service is every 30 minutes.

Route 9 serves the north Sulaymaniyah district, beginning at the intersection of King Abdul Aziz Road with 30 (Walid Abdul Malek) Street. Route 9 buses travel west past the Sulaymaniyah souq and the Al Ulaya residential district, then south on Al-Ulaya Road, using Said ibn Al-As Street and Kabari (Mecca) Road for a short distance before turning east onto Maathar Road. Route 9 then turns onto Dhabab Street and moves to the city center using King Saud Street and Wazir Street.

WEATHER

It will be fine during the day and cold at night, especially in the northern and central regions.

Cloud will thicken in the south-western region, and it will be scattered in most areas. There might be showers.

Winds will be light to moderate and variable.

Seas will be calm to moderate. Wednesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in Centigrade)

Mecca	29	—
Jeddah	29	20
Riyadh	19	05
Dhahran	20	08
Medina	25	11
Taif	24	09
Jazan	31	25
Hail	20	—5
Turair	15	—2
Arar	21	—1
Jouf	18	00
Abha	19	09

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Heykal rules out U.S. strike in Iran

KUWAIT, Jan. 2 (AP) — A former Egyptian information minister who recently met with Ayatollah Khomeini says he believes the United States only can counter the Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran by exploiting autonomy-seeking minorities in that country.

Muhammad Hassanein Heykal, who had been a close aide and confidant to the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser, told Kuwait television Tuesday night, "I think the military choice is ruled out since the ... fleet of the United States in the area is manned by 6,000 to 8,000 men and is incapable of invading."

The carrier-led fleet's warplanes "can inflict losses on Iran, but I rule out an invasion because victory cannot be achieved by using limited forces, even if the 82nd Airborne Division stationed in West Germany were to be employed against Iran."

"A punishing strike against a sensitive place in Iran, such as the city of Qom (Khomeini's headquarters), also would be to no avail," Heykal said.

Recalling abortive British-French attempts to besiege Egypt during the 1956 Suez crisis, Heykal said an economic blockade against Iran "could affect some classes, but I do not think it will affect the Iranian people as a whole."

"The only sphere open to the United States to work against the Islamic revolution, I think, is within Iran itself, as the Americans for a long period used to have influence, agents and organizations in the country, some of which found expression in rebellions in Azerbaijan, Baluchistan and other provinces."

At one point, before the ousted Shah made peace with Iraq in 1975, American arms were going to Iranian-supported Kurdish rebels operating against Iraq.

Heykal, who came to Kuwait following his visit to Iran, quoted former Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi as saying the latest U.S.-Iranian crisis was triggered off because the Iranian revolutionaries saw the arrival of the



Muhammad Hassanein Heykal

deposed Shah in the United States as "heralding the implementation of a blueprint against Khomeini's regime, for the Shah's arrival coincided with stepped up ethnic turmoil" in Iran.

While in Tehran, Heykal said, he met with the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Vinogradov, who had served in Cairo during Nasser's rule. The Soviet leadership, Heykal said, "now watches the situation in anticipation of developments beneficial to the Soviets."

Heykal, longtime editor of Egypt's *Al-Ahram* newspaper, served as minister of national guidance in 1970, the year of Nasser's death. He fell out with President Anwar Sadat in 1975. The dispute centered on Egyptian rapprochement with the United States following the 1973 war. Heykal has been writing for Arab publication outside of Egypt since then.

Syria to form watchdog panel

DAMASCUS, Jan. 2 (R) — The pan-Arab leaders of the Arab Baath Socialist Party ruling Syria is to set up a central party committee to act as a watchdog on the executive, official sources said here.

The 75-member group was decided on by the regional conference of the party, whose two-week session in Damascus is expected to end Thursday or Friday.

The new committee will act for the conference when the latter is not in session. It will monitor the activities of the 21-member regional leadership which will be elected at the end of the conference to run the party's affairs for the next four years.

A five-member control and inspection committee will also be created, the sources added.

Sadat reported pondering ways to boost talks on autonomy

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (R) — President Anwar Sadat has been reported to be considering several ways to boost talks on autonomy for Palestinians in occupied territories when he meets Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin next week.

Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali Tuesday told reporters the foreign ministry had prepared a number of possibilities for Sadat to raise in the discussions with Begin due to start next Monday in the resort town of Aswan in Upper Egypt. He gave no details.

Egypt, Israel and the United States are engaged in negotiations for autonomy for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan. The deadline for agreement runs out in less than five months.

No concrete results have been achieved so far despite seven months of discussions and differences between Egypt and Israel on the concept of autonomy itself and the authority of an elected Palestinian council are still wide.

Egypt considers autonomy a step toward self-determination, regards East or Arab Jerusalem as an integral part of the West Bank and calls for broad political, economic and legislative powers to be invested in the council.

Israel says autonomy should be confined to the running of day-to-day affairs, rejects the creation of a Palestinian state and insists that its capital is the present united Jerusalem which is not to be divided again.

Egypt and Israel are due to exchange ambassadors by Feb. 26 under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty concluded last March.

Asked if the presentation of credentials of the Egyptian ambassador to the Israeli president in Jerusalem would mean recognition of the city as the capital of Israel, Ghali said Egypt's attitude was that "Jerusalem is not the Capital of Israel."

He pointed out that the presentation of credentials would take place in the western or Jewish part of the city and not in the eastern or Arab part.

"Presenting credentials in Jerusalem does not mean Egypt recognizes that it is the capital of Israel," he said adding that the Egyptian embassy would be in Tel Aviv.

Ghali said Egypt would work for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in 1980 and for elections to take place in the West Bank and Gaza before May.

The target date for the completion of the autonomy talks is May 26.



SOVIET TROOPS IN KABUL: This photo, taken from a television monitor of a CBS Evening News broadcast, shows Soviet troops on patrol in the Afghanistan capital of Kabul.

Ceasefire shattered

Kurdistan clashes leave three dead

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (AP) — Three persons have been killed and about a dozen wounded in the most recent clashes between Kurdish rebels and revolutionary guardsmen in Sanandaj, capital of the Kurdistan province in western Iran, the official news agency Pars reported.

Heavy artillery, mortar and rifle fire shattered a two-day ceasefire in Sanandaj Tuesday and the headquarters of the revolutionary guard was reported under attack. Kurdish political leaders have asked the central government in Tehran to withdraw the revolutionary guards from the region.

The government broadcasting station, controlled by the revolutionary guards, suspended television broadcasting Tuesday but did transmit several hours of Tehran radio

99.91% vote yes for Siad Barre

MOGADISHU, Jan. 2 (R) — Preliminary results of Somalia's first parliamentary and local government elections for a decade show that 99.91 per cent of the voters supported the official candidates of the ruling Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSPP), officials said.

A spokesman of the central electoral committee said Tuesday the preliminary results from Sunday's poll indicated that 3,982,532 had voted "yes", 1,826 had voted "no", and there were 1,400 invalid votes.

Final results would be announced as soon as the documents from all regions of Somalia reached the central electoral committee.

The ruling party nominated all 171 candidates for the People's Assembly and the 1,074 candidates for district assemblies. Voters placed their ballot papers in a box marked "yes" or a box marked "no" for the entire list.

The elections are the first to be held since President Muhammad Siad Barre came to power in a bloodless coup in 1969.

Turkey military serve warning to politicians

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (R) — The chiefs of Turkey's armed forces have handed a message to President Fahri Koruturk, seen here as a final warning to the country's politicians to unite in trying to overcome Turkey's grave political and economic problems.

The state radio said armed forces chief of staff Gen. Kenan Evren and the commanders of the army, air force and navy and the para-military gendarmerie gave the president the message Tuesday night.

It gave no details but experienced diplomats here said the message was believed to be a final appeal to the feuding politicians to unite in the face of crisis or face a military takeover.

President Koruturk Wednesday called in Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and opposition leader Bulent Ecevit to discuss the military message.

Afterward Demirel, looking gloomy, told reporters the message would be broadcast later. "We now face a serious situation," the premier said, but added: "My government has only been in power for 30 days, so obviously cannot be held responsible for the problems facing the country."

Ecevit said the letter expressed "some concerns and some wishes" of the military leaders. He said that with this new development "unfortunately the crisis in Turkey assumed a new dimension."

Diplomats here compared Turkey's present crisis of economic hardship and political violence with the period before the military intervened peacefully in 1971 with a so-called "coup by communiqué."

Demirel was asked Wednesday whether the latest military message was a similar communiqué but declined to comment.

Diplomats here however, said they thought the message was more of a final warning to right and left-of-center politicians to unite behind measures aimed at easing the crisis.

Earlier, Gen. Evren, in a new year's message to the armed forces, had described the present situation as the gravest crisis since the proclamation of the republic in 1923.

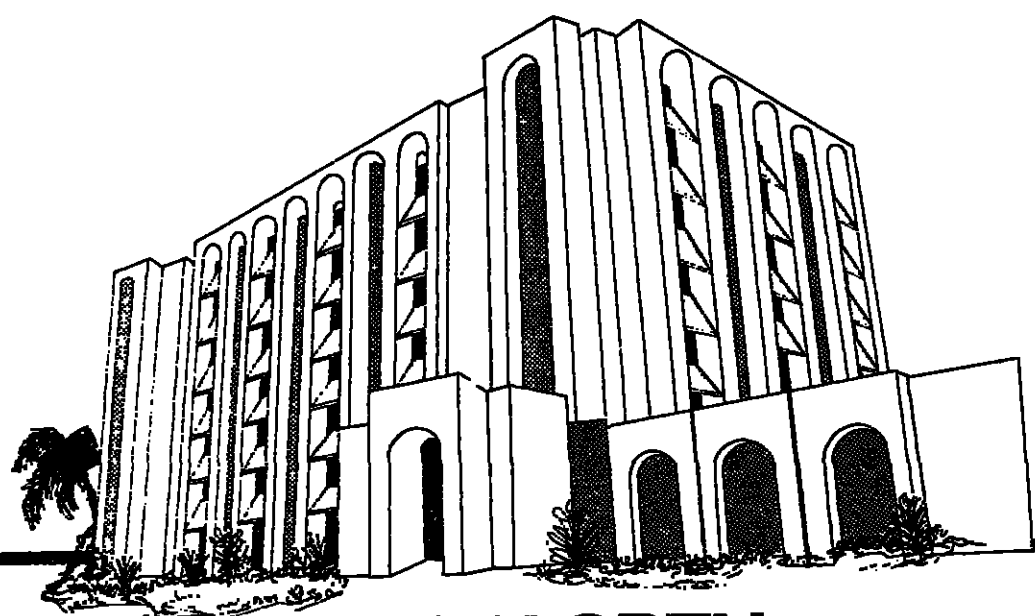
Turks are at present suffering their worst economic hardship for many years, with no heating in most homes, no hot water and shortages of basic products.

Israeli kills U.N. officer

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — A Norwegian working for the United Nations was shot to death Tuesday night in the northern resort town of Nahariya by an Israeli who thought the man may have been a commando.

The victim was identified as Jans Lund, 30, a civilian field service officer with U.N. troops in the Sinai Desert. A U.N. spokesman said Lund served with Norwegian U.N. troops in southern Lebanon before taking the civilian post last year.

The shooting occurred shortly before midnight in the coastal town five miles south of the Lebanese border, where Palestinian commandos killed four Israelis last April.



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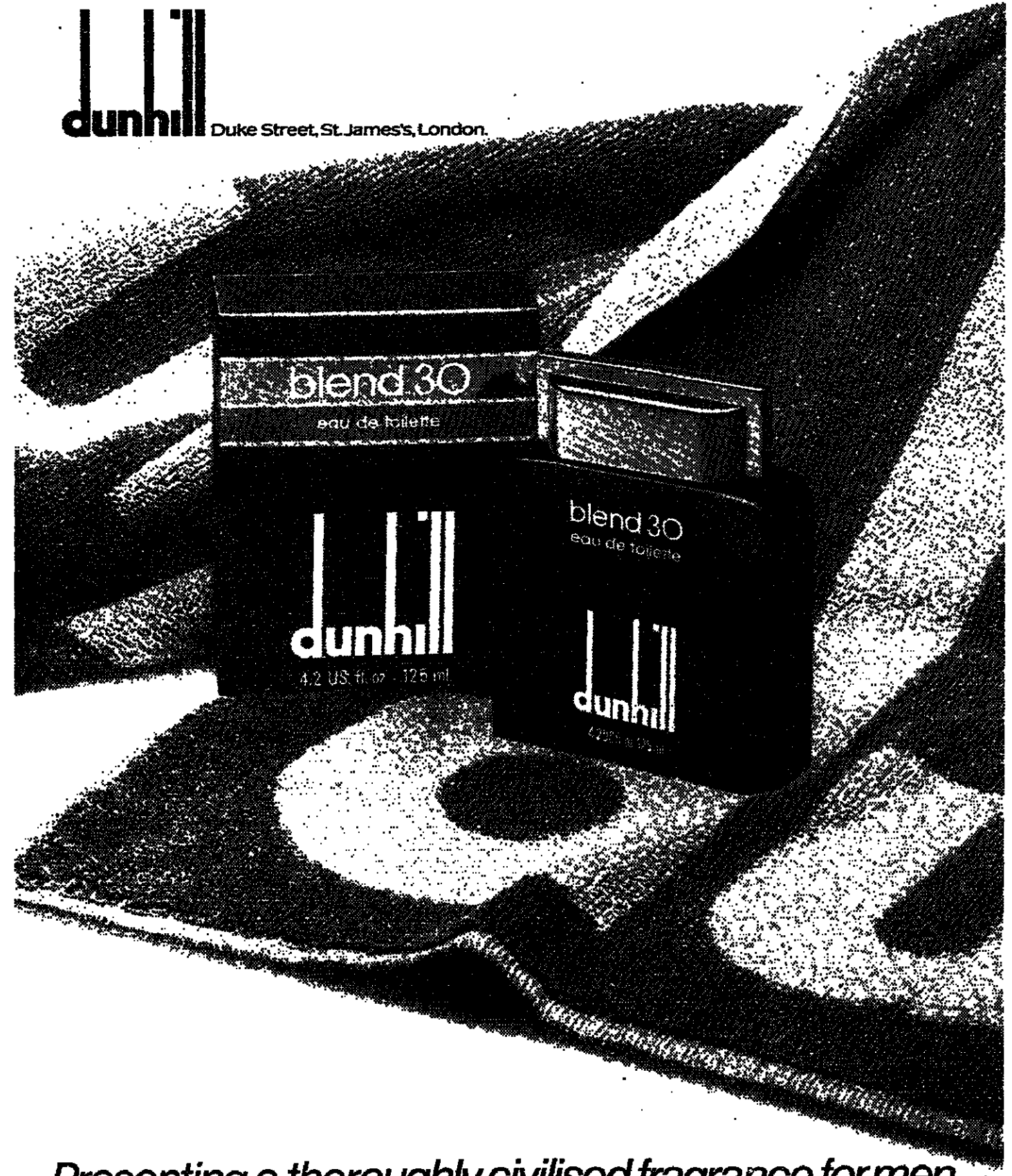
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Violent campaign

Indian voters elect leaders today

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (AP) — About half of India votes Thursday on parliamentary and some state assembly candidates after a violent two-month election campaign that claimed at least 12 lives.

Unofficial reports of scattered clashes continued through Tuesday, the last day of campaigning in regions holding elections first. Campaigning continues for another day in parliamentary districts voting Sunday.

The first results are expected Sunday night. There was no government confirmation of the incidents, often in remote areas, and some details were sketchy. Indian news agencies reported scores also were injured in the flareups, usually between rival political workers fighting or ambushing each other with such weapons as rocks, homemade bombs and firearms.

Bira Singh, a candidate of the pro-Soviet



Indira Gandhi

Communist Party of India for a state assembly seat, was gunned down and killed by unknown assailants in the northeastern state of Manipur, the United News of India reported.

In Tripura, another northeastern state, Bishnu Deb Barm, a Marxist Communist party worker, died in a hospital of injuries suffered in an ambush last weekend. It was the second death in the incident in which another Marxist Communist was killed.

In Jaipur, 300 km. south of New Delhi, a 10-year-old boy was killed when a jeepload of "miscreants" tried to disturb a political rally and crashed into a crowded bus stop, UNI reported.

In Jehanabad, eastern India, one person

Bulldozer subdues rebel Fiji prisoners

SUVA, Fiji, Jan. 2 (AP) — Police broke through the main gate of the Suva jail with a bulldozer on Wednesday and subdued about 300 convicts who had held the prison for some 24 hours after going on a rampage.

Baton-wielding police charged through the gate while other units went over the main walls on ladders backed up with fire hoses used to knock convicts off the walls.

Witnesses on hills overlooking the jail said none of the rebelling convicts appeared to want to fight and the police had full control of the jail within 15 minutes. The only casualty was a convict who was taken to hospital with a head wound.

died and two were seriously injured when they climbed a tree at a rally for former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the limb broke, UNI said.

UNI reported that Assam state in the northeast, was cut off from the rest of the country after students succeeded in persuading government and transportation workers to stage a 58-hour strike in support of their demand for postponement of elections in the last two of the state's parliamentary districts.

Elections in the other 12 Assamese constituencies were earlier postponed because student mobs kept the candidates from filing. The students are demanding ouster of Bangladeshis living in Assam and removal of their names from the election rolls.

Oil workers walked out last week in support of the agitation, forcing Assam's four oil refineries to close. The latest strike brought cancellation of domestic flights, trains and bus and truck runs in Aysam, UNI reported.

In the nationwide election to the 524-member lower house of parliament, the three major contenders for power are Mrs. Gandhi, untouchable leader Jagjivan Ram of the opposition Janata (People's) party and caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh.

Mrs. Gandhi is campaigning on a law and order platform accusing Morarji Desai and Charan Singh of incompetence and lack of firmness. Campaigning vigorously, the 62-year-old woman opposition leader addresses nearly a dozen meetings a day in dusty rural constituencies and crowded rallies in towns and cities.

Ram, 72, has criticized Mrs. Gandhi and her controversial son, Sanjay, for their role in the 1975-77 state of emergency.



SCHOONER SURVIVORS: Members of the crew of the wind-powered wooden cargo schooner John S. Leavitt arrive in Westhampton Beach, New York, after their rescue by Air National Guard helicopters. The experimental ship foundered in choppy Atlantic coastal waters. All nine aboard were rescued.

Earthquake kills 52 in Azores

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Jan. 2 (AP) — A strong earthquake has hit Portugal's Azores Islands in the mid-Atlantic, crumbling buildings and killing at least 52 persons, officials reported. They said more than 300 were injured.

The U.S. Air Force base at Lajes on Terceira Island suffered minor damage but no American soldiers or their dependents were reported injured in the Tuesday quake according to an Air Force spokesman in Washington. He said Air Force disaster relief teams sent from the base to aid civilian rescue crews reported 52 Portuguese nationals killed and at least 300 injured.

The Lajes base is a refueling point and handles submarine reconnaissance flights.

Local communities on Terceira Island suffered heavy damage, the Washington spokesman said, and Air Force medical teams were helping the staff at the Angra Hospital near the Lajes base. He said the Air Force was providing blankets and other relief supplies in response to requests by officials of the regional government.

Turkish roads claimed nearly 10,000 in 1979

ANKARA, Jan. 2, (R) — A total of 9,192 persons died in road accidents in Turkey last year, according to official statistics. More than 55,000 people were injured in nearly 80,000 accidents on the country's rugged highways.

Posters bring turmoil--Deng

PEKING, Jan. 2 (AP) — Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has again criticized some of the previous activities at now closed "Democracy Wall," saying "our country can't stand turmoil."

"Without a political situation of stability and unity, everyone would not be able to keep their minds on construction," Deng told a New Year's Day tea party of China's United Front Organization.

"Therefore, we disapprove of those people or events that cause turmoil, for example some of the things that were being done at 'Xidan Wall,' Deng added in a speech reported in Wednesday's newspapers.

"Of course, many of the people there were good people, but there were some people whose thinking was not correct," he said, "our country can't stand turmoil. In past turmoil, the people suffered and the country suffered."

For more than a year, the wall at Xidan, on Peking's main Chang An Boulevard, was a forum for complaints, grievances and opinions written on big posters. It also was a center for selling privately published magazines of political opinion and literature.

After some of the posters' criticism challenged such basic principles as communist party primacy, posters were banned there about one month ago.

47 persons die of cold in N. India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (AP) — At least 47 persons have died of cold and exposure in a week-long cold wave sweeping northern India, Indian newspapers reported Wednesday.

The highest death toll was reported from Bihar state eastern India, where 40 persons have died. In Uttar Pradesh state, northern India, there were seven deaths, the reports said.

The weather office here said temperatures dipped on Tuesday to zero degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit) in snow-bound Srinagar, located about 600 kms northwest of New Delhi.

The cold wave follows heavy snowfall and rain storms in parts of northern India near the Himalayan mountain ranges.

Domestic flights between New Delhi and Jammu and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir state were canceled.

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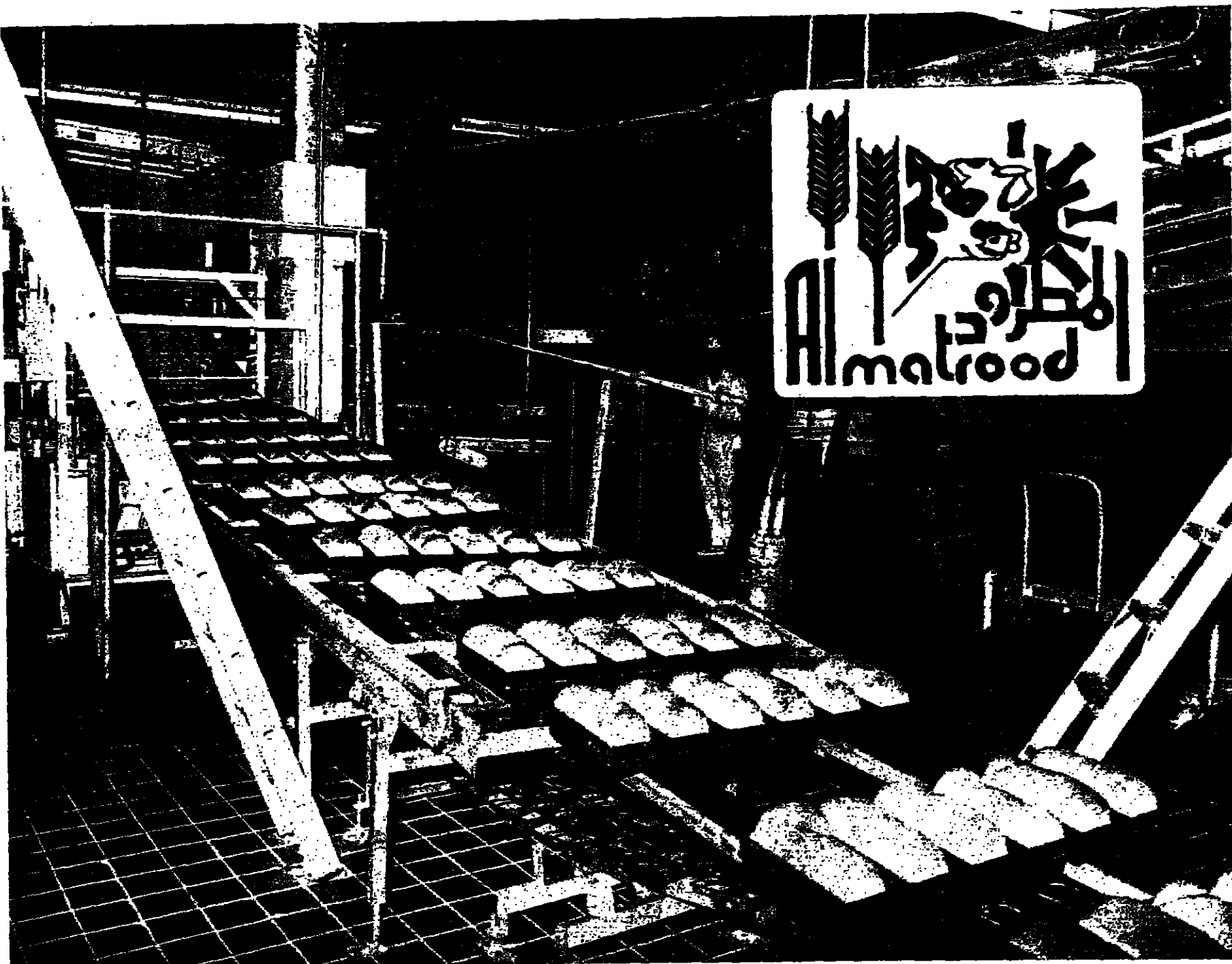
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Arkansas, Ohio State defeated in Bowls

Alabama, USC claim college laurels

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP) — No. two-ranked Alabama rolled over sixth-ranked Arkansas 24-9 in the Sugar Bowl as third-ranked Southern California rallied to nip top-ranked Ohio State 17-16 in the Rose Bowl Tuesday, allowing the two winners to lay claim to the U.S. college football championship for the second straight season.

Last year, Alabama became national champion after being selected first in the Associated Press poll by 38 voters. Runner-up Southern Cal was picked first by 19 voters. Both teams had lost once.

This year, Alabama finished 12-0 after the Sugar Bowl victory extended the nation's longest winning streak to 21 games. Southern Cal's record was 11-0-1, with a tie to Stanford the only blemish.

Major Ogilvie scored on runs of 22 yards and one yard and set up a field goal with a 50-yard punt return to lead Alabama to an impressive victory.

"I feel we're deserving of the honor of being No. One," said Alabama coach Bear Bryant, whose 205th victory at Alabama tied Ohio State's Woody Hayes for the No. Two spot in triumphs at one major school.

Heisman Trophy winner Charles White, who set two Rose Bowl records in rushing for 247 yards in 39 carries, dove for one yard with 1:54 left to lift Southern California past previously unbeaten Ohio State.

"We deserve consideration to be No. One

in the nation," said Southern Cal coach John Robinson.

Houston wide receiver Eric Herring grabbed a tipped six-yard touchdown pass from backup quarterback Terry Elston with 12 seconds to play to beat Nebraska 17-14 in the Cotton Bowl.

Tuesday night, fifth-ranked Oklahoma struck for two touchdowns in a 36-second span, the first on a 61-yard run by JOC. Watts and the other following one of three interceptions by Bud Hebert, and snapped fourth-ranked Florida State's 15-game winning streak with a 24-7 triumph in the Orange Bowl.

Oklahoma thus prevented Florida State from becoming one of only two major college teams with a perfect record for the 1979 season, leaving Florida State with an 11-1 mark. It left Alabama as the only unbeaten, united major college team, with a 12-0 record.

Going into the annual New Year's Day of Bowl bashes, Ohio State was No. One in the AP poll, 1 1/2 points ahead of Alabama. Southern Cal was only 10 points out of first place, so it looks like another tight finish between these two college football superpowers.

After Arkansas was booted into a 3-0 lead, Ogilvie bolted 22 yards at 8:23 of the first quarter to give Alabama a lead it never lost. Ogilvie scored from one yard out less than three minutes later. The Tide led 17-3 at halftime after Alan McElroy's 25-yard field goal late in the second quarter.

Arkansas dominated the third quarter and scored on quarterback Kevin Scanlon's three-yard pass on fourth down to Robert Farrell, bringing the Razorbacks in within 17-9. But Alabama nailed down the victory with an overpowering 98-yard drive that culminated in Steve Whitman's 12-yard touchdown run with 8:59 left in the game.

While Alabama pulled away from a plucky Arkansas team, Southern Cal pulled out a squeaker. White opened the winning drive from the Southern Cal 17 with a 32-yard run and then ran to his right for 29 more yards. He finished the drive by carrying the ball four times for 12 yards and the winning touchdown.

Vlade Janakievski kicked a Rose Bowl record three field goals, giving the No. One ranked Buckeyes a 16-10 lead in the fourth quarter.

Eric Hipp, whose extra point after White's touchdown was the final margin of victory, began the scoring by booting a 41-yard field goal in the first quarter. The Pacific-10 champion Trojans made it 10-0 on a 53-yard pass play from quarterback Paul McDonald to Kevin Williams.

But the Big Ten champion Buckeyes knotted the game at 10-10 at halftime on Janakievski's 35-yard field goal and a 67-yard pass play from quarterback Art Schlichter to Gary Williams. In all, Schlichter connected on 11 passes in 21 attempts for 289 yards.

Janakievski kicked a 35-yard field goal to pull the Buckeyes ahead 13-10 in the third quarter and booted a 24-yarder with 9:42 left in the game.

"I think the outside of this game should determine the national championship," said Ohio State coach Earle Bruce, who led the Buckeyes to the brink of the national title in his first year as head coach after the firing of Woody Hayes.

But the losing Sugar Bowl coach was equally certain his team had succumbed to the national champion.

"I said it before and I said it now: I don't think there is anybody in the country who can beat Alabama," said Arkansas coach Lou Holtz.

Eight-ranked Houston changed Cotton Bowl roles in rallying to nip the seventh-ranked Nebraska Cornhuskers. In last year's Cotton Bowl, Notre Dame scored on the game's last play to beat the Cougars 35-34.

The winning touchdown pass Tuesday came on fourth down and was tipped by Nebraska defender Rick Windquist. The Cougars started the drive from their 34 with 3:56 left in the game. Elston hit Herring for completions of 10, 15 and 11 yards before connecting on the game-winning.

The winning drive came after Nebraska quarterback Jeff Quinn had tossed a six-yard touchdown pass to tight end Jeff Finn with less than four minutes left.

Jarvis Redwine ran nine yards to give Nebraska a 7-0 lead in the first quarter. Houston tied it in the second quarter, then Kenny Harfield kicked a 41-yard field goal for the Cougars.

On New Year's Eve, quarterback Mark Herrmann and Art Burrell hooked up for eight completions for 144 yards to give Purdue to a 27-22 victory over Tennessee.

Champions eclipsed

A year of soccer shakeups

LONDON, Jan. 2 — Established champions had to make way for new teams when the trophies were handed out in 1979, a year of changes.

Liverpool, two-time European champion, was eclipsed by another English club, Nottingham Forest. Paraguay became south American champion for only the second time and the Vancouver Whitecaps topped the big-spending New Year Cosmos on the way to its North American championship.

Olympia of Ascension crowned a fine year for tiny Paraguay by winning the south American club championship.

That was nearly as big a surprise as Nottingham Forest's European Cup win. Managed by the charismatic pair of Brian Clough and Peter Taylor, Forest defeated the defense-minded Swedes of Malmö 1-0 in the final of a non-vintage European Cup year.

The other European club titles went to Barcelona, who took the Cup Winners' Cup with a thrilling 4-3 victory over the West Germans of Fortuna Düsseldorf, and Borussia Mönchengladbach, who confirmed the German strength in the UEFA Cup by beating Red Star Belgrade of Yugoslavia 2-1 on aggregate.

The German strength in the UEFA Cup continued in the opening rounds of the 1979-80 competition, with five Bundesliga teams qualifying for the quarterfinals.

The European Nations' qualifying matches apart, it was a quiet year at international level, although Paraguay's south American championship win raised a few eyebrows across the Atlantic.

World champion Argentina took part in few meaningful matches, but discovered in a new superstar in the immensely talented Diego Maradona.

The game continued to grow in North America, where the Cosmos found that money does not buy success. The New Yorkers lost to the Vancouver Whitecaps in the semifinals, and the Canadians went on to beat Tampa Bay in the Soccer Bowl.

The NASL's major problem remains the lack of encouragement to home grown talent. Two many clubs are importing overseas players instead of coaching young Americans.

Los Angeles Aztecs, however, imported the world's top player, Dutch ace Johann Cruyff, who came out of retirement to promote the game in the States.

In Africa, teams from the Cameroons dominated the club championships, while a

little bit of history was made in South Africa, where the Kaizer Chiefs became the first predominantly black team to do the League and Cup double.

Another West German team, Hamburg SV, looked likely to provide the main challenge to Nottingham Forest for the 1979-80 European Cup.

Inspired by English international Kevin Keegan, elected European Footballer of the Year for the second successive season, Hamburg firmly crushed Dinamo Tbilisi of Russia, the team which ended Liverpool's interest in this season's European Cup.

Despite Forest's dominance in the international arena, Liverpool's superiority in English domestic soccer was undisputed. Bob Paisley's team took the League title for the fourth time in a decade, and had established a lead by Christmas in the 1979-80 championship.

Arsenal won the FA Cup with a thrilling 3-2 defeat of Manchester United at Wembley, but English club soccer was generally in decline with the wide-scale import of foreign players having little effect on the standard of play.

Transfer fees soared, with Andy Gray moving from Aston Villa to Wolverhampton for over £1 1/2 million.

At international level, English soccer continued to progress under the coaching of elder statesman Ron Greenwood. England qualified for the finals of the European Nations' Championship, which will be held in Italy in May.

Few major games played

Weather disrupts English soccer

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R) — The weather was the big winner in British football Tuesday as frost cut deeply into the English and Scottish programs for the first time this season.

A total of 28 matches were postponed, including four in the First Division and the two big teams, Liverpool and Manchester United, were both given the day off.

Liverpool, two points ahead at the top, was to have played away at Stock City while United had a home match against last-placed Bolton called off.

The main recipients of the reduced program were London club Arsenal, which won 1-0 away over Southampton to move above the club they beat back into third place in the division.

Results:			
Division One			
Bristol City	2	Brighton	2
Cowsey City	0	Millwall	0
Crystal Palace	0	Norwich	0
Exeter	1	Nottingham Forest	0
Grimsby Town	2	West Bromwich	0
Leeds United	1	Derby County	0
Southampton	0	Arsenal	1
Division Two			
Birmingham	2	Queens Park	1
Lincoln	2	Bristol Rovers	0
Leeds	3	Chelsea	3
Newcastle	3	Sunderland	1
North County	0	Cambridge	4
Queens	0	West Ham	4
Shrewsbury	2	Barnley	0
Stamford	2	Cardiff	1
Walsham	2	Preston	0
Division Three			
Leeds	2	Plymouth	2
Sheff. Wed.	2	Blackburn	1
Division Four			
Barnsley	1	Torquay	1
Bradford	1	Rushdale	2
Huddersfield	2	Darlington	1
Newport	1	Harrogate	1
Preston	1	Allders	0
Scottish Premier Division			
St. Mirren	2	Morton	2

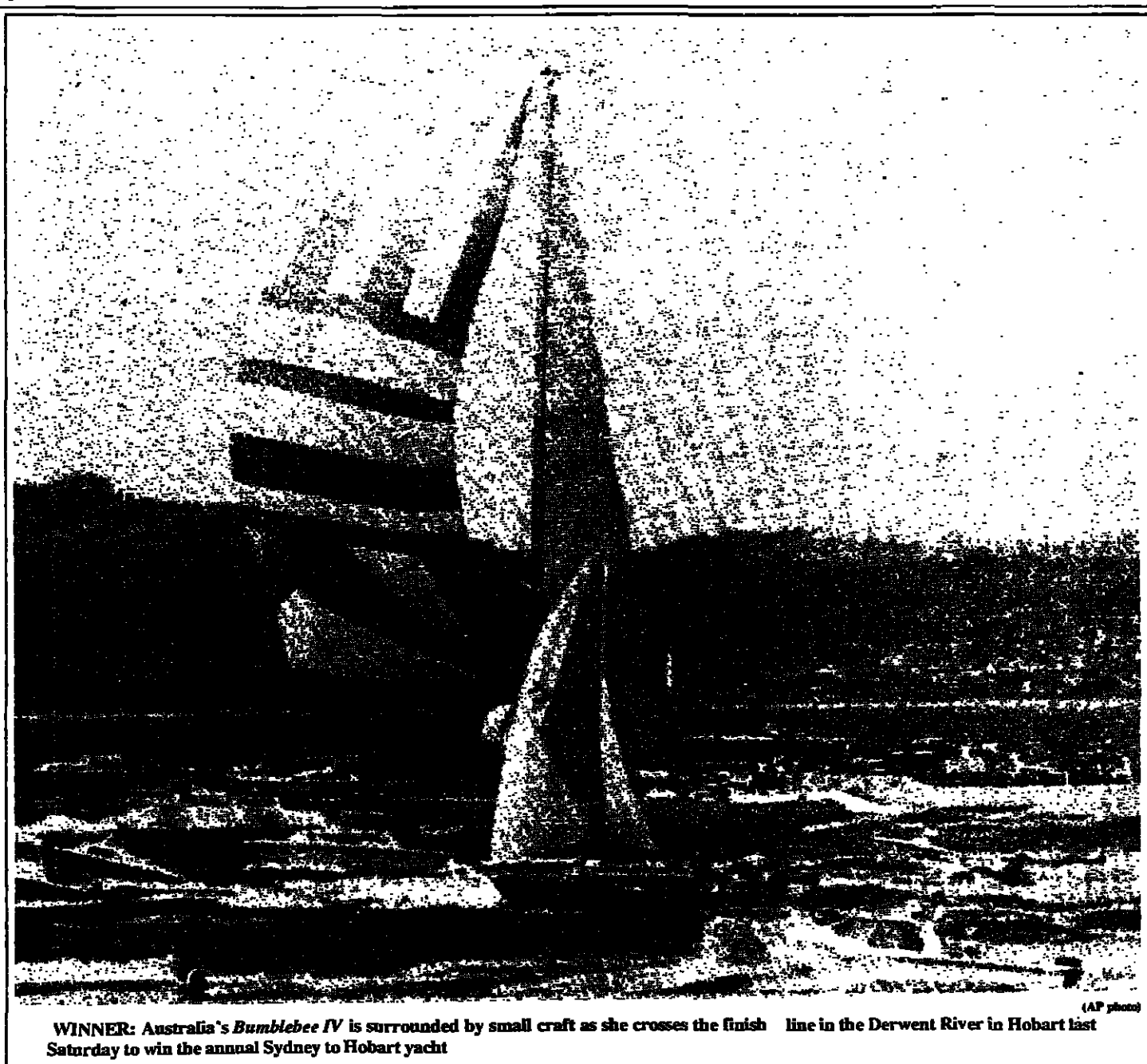
Scottish Division One			
Arbroath	1	St. Johnstone	2
Aberdeen	1	Dundee	0
Scottish Division Two			
Albion	2	Queen's Park	2
East Fife	2	Cowdenbeath	1
East Stirling	2	Falkirk	1
Montrose	2	Greenock	2
Stirling	1	Queen of the South	1
League Games off:			
Division One			
Aston Villa vs. Manchester City	Manchester United vs. Bolton		
Stoke vs. Liverpool	Tottenham vs. Wolverhampton		
Division Two			
Fulham vs. Charlton	Oldham vs. Watford		
Division Three			
Barnsley vs. Rotherham	Bury vs. Colchester	Cardiff vs. Blackpool	
Cherwell vs. Grimsby	Manfield vs. Brentford	Nailwell vs. Southend	
Oxford vs. Swindon	Reading vs. Wimbledon		
Division Four			
Doncaster vs. Hartlepool	Lincoln vs. Northampton	Southport vs. Crewe	
Stockport vs. Peterborough	Tranmere vs. Walsall	Wigan vs. Port Vale	
York vs. Halifax			
Scottish Premier Division			
Partick vs. Rangers	Celtic vs. Kilmarnock	Dundee United vs. Aberdeen	
Hibernian vs. Dundee			
Scottish Division One			
Clydebank vs. Dumbarton	Hazletton vs. Ayr	Arbroath vs. Berwick	
Stirling vs. Motherwell			
Scottish Division Two			
Brechin vs. Forfar			

Vilas takes Australian tennis

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (AP) — Guillermo Vilas of Argentina won the Marlboro Australian Open tennis singles final Wednesday for the second successive year, and American Barbara Jordan ended a 13-year American drought by taking the women's singles crown.

Vilas downed American John Sadri 7-6, 6-3, 6-2 in the final at Kooyong Stadium. Sadri gave Vilas a tough fight in the first set, losing on the tie-breaker.

But Vilas won through with his speed around the court and a variety of winning shots.



WINNER: Australia's Bumblebee IV is surrounded by small craft as she crosses the finish line in the Derwent River in Hobart last Saturday to win the annual Sydney to Hobart yacht

Starts Friday in Sydney

Hurt Laird looks forward to England Test

SYDNEY, Jan. 2 (AP) — Australia's gamecock opening batsman Bruce Laird Wednesday gave himself a better-than-50-per-cent chance of being fit to play against England in the second Test beginning at the Sydney Cricket Ground on Friday.

Laird arrived in Sydney with the rest of the Australian team with his injured left arm heavily bandaged.

After a session of ultrasonic ray treatment and packing the injury in ice for a couple of hours, Laird said he felt confident about his

chances of playing against the Englishmen. "My hand is 100 per cent better than it was yesterday," said Laird. "I could hardly hold the bat last night, but it feels much more comfortable now."

"The selectors have given me until Thursday afternoon to get it right and I think another 24 hours will do the trick."

Laird will give the injury a searching test when the Australians work out at the SCG nets on Thursday.

"I wouldn't like to rate my prospects pre-

cisely, but I guess I'm better than a 50-50 chance at this stage," he said.

Laird sustained the injury when he was struck on the left hand by a vicious delivery from West Indian speedster Michael Holding during the second Test at the Melbourne Cricket Ground Tuesday.

Play was held up for several minutes while a doctor raced onto the field to give the plucky West Australian treatment for the blow.

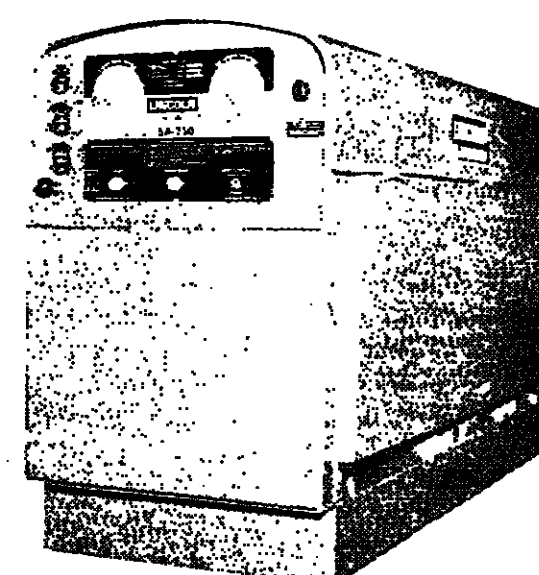
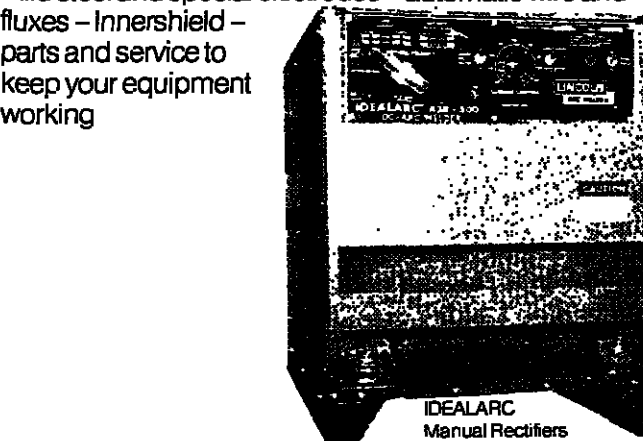
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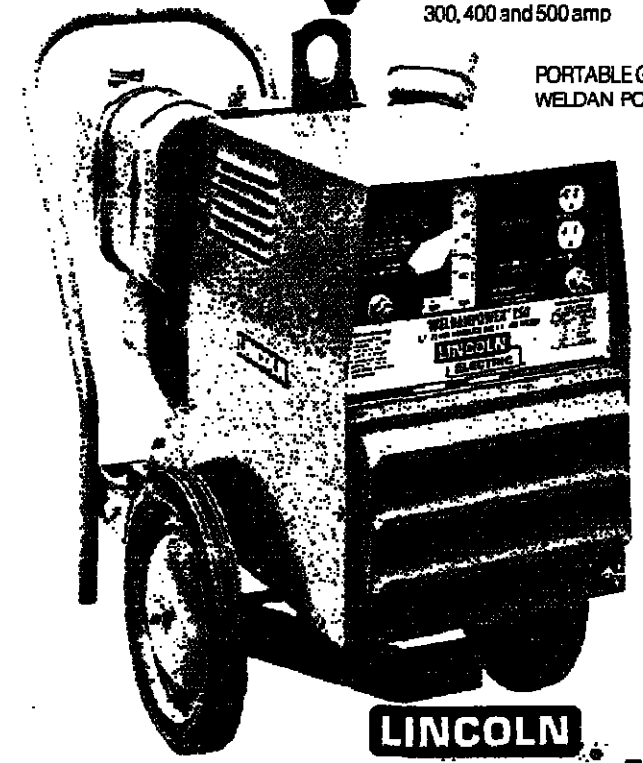
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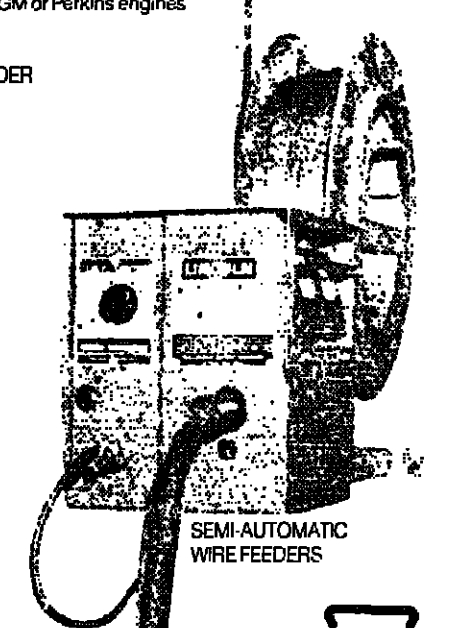
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Comecon wooing Common Market

By Sidney Weiland

VIENNA — The European Common Market, a Kremlin propaganda target for 15 years, is resisting blandishments from an unlikely suitor, the Moscow-led economic alliance Comecon.

While the Communist group offers a marriage of sorts, the Common Market is hesitant. Instead, it proposes a cautious relationship, severely short of the direct trade link which Comecon wants.

The Common Market plays a pivotal role in the economic life of its nine West European member states and views the partnership sought by Comecon as unequal. The Communist group is a much looser structure with virtually no supranational powers.

Ideology apart, officials of the European Economic Community (EEC) say the methods and marketing practices of the two organizations are also vastly different and not compatible. While the EEC operates a joint tariff system and is empowered to negotiate trade relations on behalf of its members with other countries, Comecon's 10 governments settle trading arrangements separately.

Comecon has passed for a broad agreement to regulate trade with the Common Market on a bloc-to-bloc basis, claiming the right to set general trading patterns for all its members, like the Common Market.

This would put the Communist group on the same political footing as the EEC, giving it a status and official respectability which the Common Market says is undeserved because Comecon has no tariff structure of its own.

Common Market officials interviewed at EEC headquarters in Brussels say such a relationship would also seem to endorse the Soviet Union's dominant and often controlling position in Eastern Europe's economic affairs.

As a concession, the EEC has agreed to include general preferences to trade in a vague cooperation accord with Comecon. But it rejects any agreement that would recognize the two groupings as equal trading partners. The EEC wants a framework agreement that would permit working contacts and exchanges of information on subjects such as standardization, environment protection and statistics, but would leave the Common Market free to negotiate directly with each of Comecon's member governments.

After initial objections Comecon appears willing to allow its members to negotiate trade terms with the EEC — but only provided negotiations are

within general lines settled first by the two organizations.

EEC and Comecon experts have met seven times in five years in hopes of patching together some sort of relationship. So far, they have been kept apart by basically conflicting approaches.

"The agreement proposed by Comecon wouldn't add a single Kopeck in commercial exchanges," says a senior EEC official involved in the Brussels-Moscow talks. "It wouldn't affect actual trade at all."

EEC Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp visited Comecon headquarters in Moscow for three days of talks in November, but no results were reported beyond agreement to meet again in Brussels next April.

"We have come somewhat closer, and it is possible we will get an agreement in 1980. But it will be limited to generalities. I don't believe we will go any further," a Common Market negotiator says.

Direct contacts between Moscow and Brussels started in 1975, two years after the Communists made their first overtures. For years earlier, the Kremlin maintained a sharp political campaign against the European Community, labeling it a capitalist tool.

While this charge is occasionally renewed, Comecon now has good reasons for wanting to settle relations.

As EEC integration has tightened over the past five years, East European governments have found

it harder to sell in Common Market countries. Their exports are held down by EEC quotas, which hit especially hard against agricultural products, a staple in Communist trading. The EEC says other quotas prevent dumping cheap industrial goods.

Comecon's interest in a deal sharpened when EEC countries allowed their national trade agreements with Communist governments to lapse at the end of 1974, leaving it to the community as a whole to negotiate with individual states.

Since then, no East Bloc country has signed a general trade agreement with the Common Market, and Comecon has shifted ground gradually but slowly from its original refusal to recognize the EEC.

Although no formal commercial ties exist, trade continues with the EEC nine — Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

EEC officials say Comecon countries have failed to adapt their exports to Western needs. "They generally try to sell what they traditionally produce, not what the customer wants," a Western diplomat comments. "Overall, their technology is at a low level."

Despite the EEC-Comecon standoff, Romania, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria have concluded fringe agreements with the EEC regulating textile sales to the Common Market. The same four countries plus Czechoslovakia have also signed agreements setting steel quotas.

Romania, which follows a strongly independent policy inside the Soviet bloc, stepped out of line in 1974 by accepting special preferences from the Common Market as a developing country.

The Romanians also began negotiations with Brussels last May on a separate trade agreement, but are delaying signature, apparently while awaiting the outcome of the EEC-Comecon discussions.

Communist but independent Yugoslavia signed a first agreement with the EEC in 1970 and is now negotiating a new long-term accord which officials hope to sign by February.

China concluded a five-year trade agreement in Brussels in 1978 and sees its links with the Common Market as a major factor in a political strategy aimed at limiting "Soviet hegemony."

Comecon countries also have diplomats in the Belgian capital whose main job is to maintain contact, even without formal relations. "They are always in and out of our offices," an EEC official says.

EEC experts have a low opinion of Comecon's structure and trading methods.

"Comecon has no common industrial or agricultural policy," one official says. "All they do is try to coordinate the five-year plans adopted by member countries."

Another describes Comecon's partiality for barter trade as a "primitive form, a method that dates back to pre-history." — (R)

Progress in the fight against cancer

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES —

American scientists last month reported "encouraging progress" on research into interferon, a scarce, ultra-costly substance produced by the human body that has shown considerable promise in the fight against cancer.

An intense international competition has sprung up over the last year to solve the riddle of how interferon works. In the lead, over a range of commercial and government-funded laboratories, is the California Institute of Technology.

Amid an ordered chaos of bubbling beakers, test tubes and wires in a long basement room, the Pasadena-based "Caltech" team is trying to determine the genetic structure of the interferon

molecule. If that key can be found, says Caltech's youthful Dr. Michael Hunkapiller, it will almost certainly lead to mass-production of a material which today costs \$1,500 for as little as one-millionth of an ounce.

And that is vital to furtherance of multi-million dollar clinical tests already under way on cancer patients in the U.S. It is also of the keenest interest to major chemical companies, who see the possibility of a new and hugely profitable "miracle drug."

Interferon is a hormone-like protein produced by the cells of all vertebrate animals in response to attacks by viruses. Discovered by British scientists Alick Isaacs and Jean Lindenmann at Oxford in 1957, it "interferes" with the infection process — not as a viruskiller, but as a biological signaling agent which triggers anti-virus reaction within cells. That interferon is effective against numerous viral diseases, including the sometimes lethal hepatitis B, has already been shown.

Can it cure cancer? So far, said researcher Dr. Alba Creasey recently, results have been promising. Dr. Creasey is part of a team at California's Stanford University — one of five medical centers in the U.S. conducting the first mass tests of interferon injection treatment with 150 patients afflicted with various cancers.

Interferon appears to slow the rate at which malignant cells grow, and also to prevent them growing into a "colony" or tumour. Presumably because it is a natural body product, it has shown none of the toxic side-effects of chemotherapy.

Amid conservative skepticism, doctors in Stockholm and Houston, Texas, as well as California, have reported success with small-scale interferon tests over the last three years.

But the work has long been hindered because only a trickle of interferon was available for human research. Until recently, supplies came chiefly from Finland, where some 65,000 units of Red Cross blood went annually to produce just 100 milligrams of the potent material. That meant that one lab test on a common cold virus cost \$2,000.

Now the growing hopes for interferon have inspired the U.S. government's National Cancer Institute to earmark \$7 million this year for purchase of interferon for research. The privately funded American Cancer Society has already bought \$2 million worth; and some U.S. chemical companies have begun to make the material.

The Caltech team has been studying the interferon molecule's structure for the past 18 months, and will not conclude its work before the end of 1980. Progress to date, said Dr. Hunkapiller, has been "encouraging." Caltech has an edge on the field thanks to its extraordinarily sensitive "micro-

sequencers," which can separate the material into infinitely minute segments and should eventually permit identification of the 150-odd amino acids on the protein's active chain.

To unlock interferon's secrets, researchers must first isolate the gene that orders interferon production. Then it could be cloned through genetic engineering — inserted in a strain of bacteria, which would multiply and create a cheap, plentiful supply of interferon. Or, once the amino acid sequence is known, it could be chemically synthesized for mass production.

In U.S. scientific circles it is rumored that certain Californian genetic engineering firms have already isolated the crucial gene. Dr. Hunkapiller says he doubts it: "They're just trying to psych out the competition." But a spokesman for one such company, Genentech Inc., of San Francisco, predicts that cheap interferon will be in production by the end of 1980.

Even if it is, experts emphasize that this intriguing "intercellular regulator" and messenger has a long way to go before it is proved useful in widespread trials against cancer. But the new influx of tax dollars and money from the big pharmaceutical companies is speeding up the process. — (OFNS)

Letter to the editor

Dear Sir,

Finally, the world opened its eyes and believed what we have been saying for the past year; we are not fighting the troops of the Afghan government, but the Russians.

When will the Muslim world wake up and witness the atrocities caused by Russians and their puppets in Kabul against our innocent Muslim brothers and sisters of Afghanistan? One has only got to visit the refugee camps in Pakistan to feel deep down inside what it means to be a refugee with no adequate help.

My Muslim brothers and sisters, we will not beg for help, for we will fight with everything we have; with our bare hands if we have to. Afghanistan is not Czechoslovakia. The Russians will pay a very high price for every drop of Muslim blood spilled.

This is a Jihad, a true Jihad and we will not allow Afghanistan to be a bridge upon which other Muslim countries could one day be threatened. Above all, Afghanistan will not be a pawn on a chess board for the superpowers to play with.

Sincerely,
Saleem M.S. Mojadidi

saudi press review

The United Nations Security Council's projected debate on Russia's intervention in Afghanistan and the presence of increased numbers of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan formed lead stories in some papers on Wednesday, while others led with important military appointments in the Kingdom and Riyadh Governor Prince Salman's assertion that Saudi Arabia is a "companion of destiny" for the Palestinian revolution.

Newspapers frontpaged the Muslim World League's condemnation of the Soviet action, which was expressed in a cable to King Khaled. Crown Prince Fahd's orders for the construction of three more tunnels in Mecca and Qatar's reported announcement of the freezing of its oil prices this year also figured prominently on the front pages of the newspapers.

Newspapers continued to concentrate on the threat that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan posed to Islamic states of the region. They reaffirmed that Islamic unity and solidarity pro-

vide the only means to stand firm against the Communist danger. *Al-Riyadh* said in an editorial that the Soviet Union had not expected a strong resistance from a large number of Afghan army and Muslim revolutionaries.

Moscow failed to make a precise assessment of international reaction to its ignoble action in Afghanistan. It had thought that its action would be forgotten after some expression of resentment in newspapers and diplomatic circles.

The Soviet Union had not foreseen that the issue would develop serious dimensions after its bloody invasion on an independent state, the paper said. By their military intervention, the Soviets have, in fact, violated the policy of accord with the United States and have subjected the SALT II treaty to abrogation. It is obvious now that the Soviets have begun a new era of challenge to world peace by adopting the policy of violence to establish themselves militarily in

areas of their influence, the paper added.

Writing editorially on the situation in Afghanistan, *Al-Nadwa* said it was time for that Islamic nation to take its destiny into its own hands to avoid further blows from the enemies. The protest demonstrations in Tehran against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the demonstrators' attempts to attack the Soviet embassy there reflected their real sentiments against foreign interference in the affairs of the states of the region, it said.

The paper added that the recent cries in the Islamic world that it should be capable enough of thwarting others' ambitions have been symbolic of the stance of the Muslims who have refused to accept the Communist intervention in Muslim Afghanistan.

Al-Bilad warned that the Afghan event was only the first step in a formidable Communist plot aimed at spreading its ideologies throughout the Islamic world. It asserted that the only

way open before the Muslims was to stand firm before the Communist and Zionist dangers. Their solidarity and unity of objectives will help them face all difficult situations, it said.

Describing the event in Afghanistan as a "painful thrust" into a part of the Islamic world, the paper urged Muslims to work effectively and with all potentialities to meet the Communist and Zionist threats successfully.

Okaz said the international community should not to remain content with mere condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It said the international community in general and the Islamic nation in particular strongly oppose the Soviet aggression aimed at dominating the Muslims of Afghanistan.

The Soviet attitude is repugnant and condemnable, it poses a grave threat to the Islamic faith which is dear to the people of Afghanistan, it said.

In an editorial on the achieve-

ments of the Palestinian revolution during the past 15 years, *Al-Jazirah* lauded its effectiveness since in shaking the Zionists in Palestine and elsewhere in the world. The paper recalled the difficult circumstances under which the Palestinians had started off their revolution and complimented the lead they received from the Palestine Liberation Movement (Fateh) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The paper asserted that the Arab diplomatic, political, material and moral support for the Palestinian revolution has helped achieve victories in different fields. As a result of this support, public opinion in Western Europe became favorable toward Palestinian rights while the Third World extended an all out support to the Palestinian people and the Arab cause. The Arab effort was also instrumental in winning some American public opinion in favor of the rights of the people of Palestine, the paper added.

هكذا من الاله

The sickle and the scimitar

By ADEL BISHTAWI recently in Kabul

KABUL — Just before midnight, a powerful searchlight beams from a station on top of the highest hill to scan the curfewed streets and hills surrounding Kabul in search of counter-revolutionaries, lackeys of imperialism, or guerrillas.

Occasionally, the searchlight shines on the Arg (the Citadel), or the People's House, as it has come to be known since the bloody Marxist Revolution that overthrew Muhammad Daoud and the ruling family in April, 1978. The guards there know somebody is watching over those who watch.

Over the houses of a million sleeping Kabulis, the beam is magnified by the clouds of dust and wood and khabab smoke which descend by late evening with the cold mist. At 7,000 feet, breathing is difficult; in the town center, it is almost suffocating. The cloudy mixture stagnates, and the wind fails to clear it.

The people of Kabul have forgotten a similar searchlight in 1504 when a wandering Khan settled in Kabul. The story goes that Zuhair Eddin Muhammad, expelled from his kingdom near Samarkand by the army, ordered his followers to light huge fires on the hills before descending to occupy the city.

The king called himself Babur or the tiger, and ruled over the city for a long time before deciding to lead his army south to establish the Mughal Empire. It was true then, as now, that he who ruled Kabul ruled Afghanistan. Babur, of course, was a descendant of Tamerlane and of Genghis Khan.

This country is the "roundabout" of civilization. Its inhabitants have watched the armies of the greatest conquerors of the world march or flee toward the Khyber Pass:

Alexander, the Arabs, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, Babur, the Persians and the British.

The Afghans have never been conquered. The name Afghanistan, land of Afghans, dates to 1747 when Durrat Al Durrat, pearl of pearls, escaped from the court of the Persian tyrant, Nadir Shah, and came to settle in the country. As Ahmad Shah Durrani, he paved the way for an independent state. He is best known as a possessor of what is now the brightest jewel in the British Crown, the Koh-i-noor. When fleeing Nadir's camp, he took the jewel with him.

There are no statues of Babur or Durrani. The founder of the Mughal Empire is buried

Its inhabitants have watched the armies of the greatest conquerors of the world march or flee to the Khyber Pass. Afghanistan has never been conquered.

in the simplest of graves, but opposite the People's House a strange statue has been erected: a Soviet tank, a symbol of the role played by the army in putting an end to the

government of President Muhammad Daoud.

There are many other signs which remind the people of Kabul of the change. Red flags are everywhere, army and police patrols roam the streets after 11 p.m. when the curfew begins and tanks are stationed in and around the People's House to draw attention to the new power: the red torch over Afghanistan and its multitude of races. They accepted Islam in the early 8th century but one group, the mountaineers now known as Nuristanis, did not embrace the faith until 1896.

The 15 million Afghans are a mixture. The Pathans, also known as Pakhtunes or Pakhtans, constitute the largest single group in the country. They are very proud and regard themselves as the only true Afghans. They occupy the mountainous areas in the south-east, but they seem to rule Kabul itself.

Other groups are the Hazara, who inhabit central Afghanistan. They are short and slant-eyed and are supposed to be of Mongol descent. There are Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Turkomans, the main languages in Afghanistan are Pashto and a form of Persian.

Afghanistan is the largest tribal concentration in the world, and borders are seldom taken seriously. The tribesmen are more loyal to their chiefs than to any government.

The revolution in 1978 was met with opposition from large sections of these tribes. Fighting between tribesmen and government forces has been raging for the last 19 months. Each of the last three presidents of Afghanistan has promised, without success, to reach a peaceful solution.

The result of the fighting is that government forces are more than ever limited to the major cities and roads while the rebels control the countryside, or an estimated 60 per cent of Afghanistan. The continuation of the fighting has also led to violent changes of power.

Looking from a window in the Kabul Hotel at the People's House, or the Arg, one almost smells the abattoir of Afghan politics. On April 27, 1978 more than 30 of President Muhammad Daoud's family were killed. On Sept. 14, 1979 Hafizullah Amin launched an attack on the People's House; President Nur Muhammad Taraki and his wife were killed. On Dec. 27, President Amin, his wife seven children, a brother, and a nephew were executed after yet another coup.

New faces come from the north. They bring vast quantities of Russian military hardware which is in great demand at present.

So is red paint. Afghan bank notes were in such short supply that the government took desperate action to remedy the situation. After Daoud removed King Muhammad Zahir Shah in 1973, the newly proclaimed republic withheld the circulation of the 1,000 Afghan bank



Fighters of the Afghan National Liberation Front

note carrying the picture of the king. Because of the shortage, the Marxist government recently released a large number of the withheld currency originally destined for destruction.

It is believed that Europeans living in Kabul before the revolution numbered several thousand. The government declared a clamp-down on young people who used to come in search of cheap living and cheaper hashish. Hashish was so popular that private gardens were choked with cannabis. The haven of the young in Kabul, Chickens Street, is empty now. So are the hotels. Instead, scores of Russians can be seen at breakfast tables in hotels along with Vietnamese, Bulgarians and Yugoslavs.

The Europeans are leaving gradually and their number at present does not exceed 400 or 500. One European told me at a small party, "I am leaving Sunday but I shall not miss this country or its people."

This might be the impression of Europeans living in the neighborhood of Ali Akbar Khan (Kabul's Mayfair). Those people enjoyed their time in Kabul before the revolution. A young foreigner commented sadly, "We really had a good time. At parties, the number of girls always exceeded that of men."

But Kabul is a dry city. There is no night life and gatherings have to end around 10

p.m. because of the curfew. For a Westerner Kabul has very little to offer.

There are only about 50 Arabs in Kabul. The majority of these are staff at the four embassies: the Saudi Arabian, Libyan, Egyptian and the Iraqi along with a recently opened office of the PLO. Iraq has the largest

The recitation of Marxist principles is now taking the place of the Koran. Book shops are filled with Marxist and Soviet literature. Pamphlets painted in stark red are for sale on the pavements along with other books in Pashto and Persian. The rusty color of Kabul is turning more red every day and with the summer and the scorching sun, all will soon turn rusty again.

Most of the Marxist literature dates to before World War II. With the new literature, there is a new journalism for Afghanistan. Stock communist phrases are in the five dailies published in Kabul. One of the newspapers ran an editorial saying: "Our people are engaged in the building of their homeland with great joy and jubilation. Under the previous despotic regimes a minority group of spongers and agents of colonialism and imperialism used to play with the destinies of the toiling people."

A grocer near the main square was astonished when he discovered I was an Arab.

"From which Arab kingdom do you come?" he asked.

I found it difficult to explain to him that I was born in an occupied Arab territory — Palestine — so I said I came from Syria.

"Ah," he said smiling, "the Kingdom of Syria, and does your king still live in the mosque?"

New faces come from the north. They bring Russian hardware which is in great demand. So is red paint.

embassy staff (about 20) and the mission is led by a diplomat fluent in Persian.

In addition, there are a very few Arab students, teachers from Saudi Arabia and until recently in the month of Ramadan, a small number of Egyptian Koran reciters. When relations between Cairo and Kabul were severed because of the treaty with Israel, the ambassador was recalled and so were the reciters.

KIOSK Goings-on about town

Jeddah

Saturday, Jan. 5

The Natural History Society will hear Dr. Iyad Nadir speak on Mammals of Saudi Arabia at 8:00 p.m. at the USGS Remote Sensing Building off Medina Road. The Society is planning an excursion to the Turkish Railway on Jan. 25. Details will be announced at the meeting. Members are also requested to return their library books for cataloging.

Monday, Jan. 7

British Wives' Association Coffee Morning, 10:30 a.m. in the British Ambassador's

garden.

Tea at the Danish ambassador's residence for Danish women from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. The film, "Land of Allah" will be shown. Entertainment for children will be provided if notice is given in advance.

Dhahran

Thursday, Jan. 3 to Thursday, Jan. 10

Registration continues for the Khobar Tennis Tournament. Open to all players over 17. Matches begin in February. For entry forms, call Alain Favre at 8670255.

An ancient coastline only days away

By CLARE KENT

JEDDAH — The Mediterranean coast of Turkey is only three or four days drive from Saudi Arabia. Long days admittedly, but tarmac all the way, and what an adventure. Amman, Damascus, and Aleppo all waiting to be visited en route. Then those lovely beaches of southern Turkey, ancient ruins at every turn of the road, wonderful food at every little restaurant.

Adana is one of the first towns in Turkey on the road from Saudi Arabia. A bright, cheerful place full of trotting horses pulling carriages. After that, between Adana and Mersin there is a great cotton growing area. In September whole families take to the fields to pick the cotton. The white covered fields are sprinkled with the bright colors of the women's dresses. The roads are filled with tractors pulling trailer loads of cotton to the local factory.

Near Mersin is the site of Tarsus, ancient city, birthplace of Paul, and where Anthony met his Cleopatra. All along the coast are the remains of cities steeped in history and legend. Inhabited since the earliest days of antiquity, this coast has been the scene of a succession of rulers: Hittites, Assyrians, Persians, Romans, followed by the Byzantines, the Arabs, the Crusaders, the Seljuk Turks and finally the Ottoman Turks. Splendid monuments to this day and amazing history abound.

The coast road from Mersin to Anamur, Alanya and Antalya is beautiful. There are plenty of good hotels and some excellent camp-sites. The beaches are mostly unspoiled, particularly out of the bigger towns and it is still possible to find small deserted bays.

The scenery is spectacular. The sea is clear and the vegetation luxuriant, right to the water's edge. Orange and lemon trees throw out delightful scents and the mountains rise up from them far into the clouds.

Antalya was an important port in the second century B.C. Today it is a fashionable resort. Apart from the modern city and the beaches, there is an Archaeological Museum containing valuable exhibits from all the civilizations of the region. There is also a collection of ancient manuscripts in a nearby library. In one of the main streets there is an impressive marble gate, the Hadrian Gate, with three highly decorated arches and two turrets. It was built in 130 A.D. when the Emperor Hadrian visited the town.

Inland from Antalya there is an interesting cave with rock drawings on the walls. From these drawings and other findings in the cave it is believed that the area was inhabited in the paleolithic age.

Between Antalya and Alanya there are such ancient cities as Perge, Aspendos and Side. Side is only a short way off the main road. It has a fine selection of hotels and restaurants, a beautiful beach, and the well-preserved remains of the Hellenistic city. The largest Pamphylian theatre, able to hold 25,000 spectators, can be seen here. But the ruins hide shady characters selling 'ancient' coins and statues at exorbitant prices.

Food too, is wonderful in southern Turkey. The fish is fresh from the sea and delicious. Fruit and vegetables grow in abundance so

the best of the season is found in the shops and cafes. There are little restaurants overlooking the sea, surrounded by ancient ruins, and with a backcloth of towering mountains.

Shish Kebab is found all over the world now but it originated in Turkey. It is said to have created during the era of the Ottoman Empire. Turkish soldiers, forced to camp out in tents for months on end, discovered the delights of grilled meat cooked over an open wood or charcoal fire. In Turkey the meat is marinated in oil, onions and spices then cooked over a fire sprinkled with fresh herbs. Yogurtlu Kebab is a famous Turkish version of this dish which is well worth trying.

Meat balls made with either lamb or beef are another feature of Turkish cooking which has spread all over the Middle East. And, of course, Turkish pastries and coffee are well known everywhere.

Yogurtlu Kebab

- 1½ lb. lean tender lamb or beef
- Oil
- Butter
- Salt and black pepper
- 6 thick slices bread
- 4 tomatoes, skinned and chopped
- ½ — ¾ pt. yoghurt
- 1 tbsp. paprika

Cut the meat into 1 inch cubes and saute gently in oil or butter until tender but juicy. Season to taste with salt and black pepper.

Remove the crusts from the bread and cut the slices into 1 inch squares. Toast lightly or fry in butter. Arrange at the bottom of a shallow serving dish.

Saute tomatoes in a very little butter until they are soft and season to taste. Beat the yoghurt and season.

Just before serving, spread the pureed tomatoes over the squares of toast, pour the yoghurt over the tomatoes, arrange the meat cubes on top and drizzle 2 tablespoons butter mixed with paprika over the entire dish. Serve immediately.

Kadin Budu




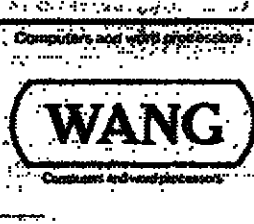
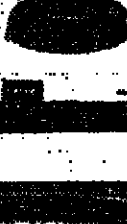
- 1 lb. minced lamb or beef
- 1 tbsp. rice
- 3 eggs
- 1 tsp. oil
- 1 small onion, grated
- 1 tsp. chopped parsley
- 1 tsp. chopped dill
- Salt and black pepper
- Flour
- 2 tbsp. butter

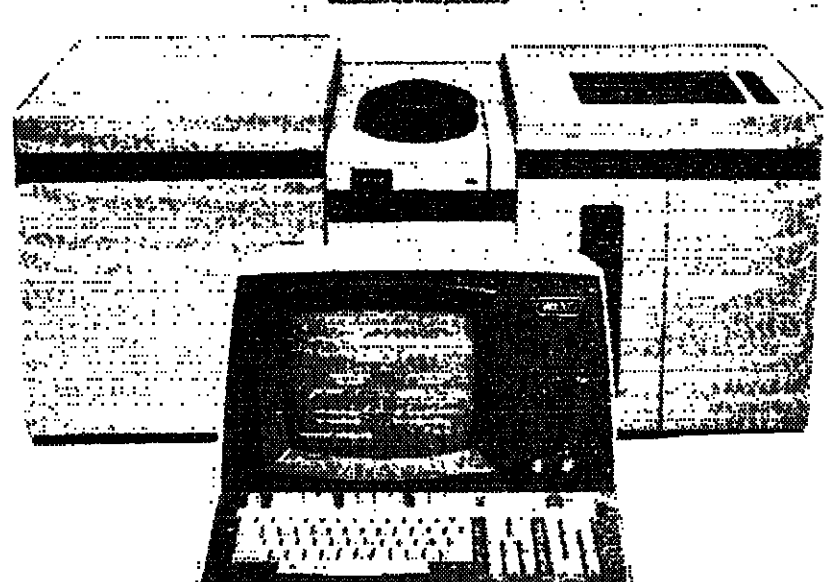
Work the meat to a smooth paste. Put it in a bowl with the rice, two eggs, the oil, grated onion, parsley and dill, and season with salt and pepper. Mix well and knead to a smooth paste. Shape into walnut-sized balls, rinsing your hands with water to prevent the meat from sticking to them, and arrange them in a pan with a little water, about ¼ pint. Cover and simmer gently for about 20 minutes, or until the water has been absorbed and the meat and rice are cooked. Drain the meat balls and cool them.

Beat the remaining egg. Dip the meat balls in the beaten egg and roll them in the flour. Melt the butter in a frying pan. When it is sizzling, add the meat balls and fry them until crisp and golden brown all over.



Roman mosaics - Antakya



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All over Britain

100,000 steelworkers on strike

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Picket lines were set up at steel plants all over Britain on an icy morning Wednesday as more than 100,000 steelworkers began Britain's first national steel strike in 54 years.

British Steel Corp. chairman, Sir Charles Villiers, said "the door is still open" for further negotiations, but warned the strike was likely to last weeks rather than days.

The strikers — 90,000 in the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and 13,000 furnace-men — began striking at midnight over a BSC pay offer of six per cent, plus the prospect of local productivity deals.

The steelworkers want a 16 per cent boost at a time when inflation in Britain is running at 17 per cent.

Any more money would have to come from the already burdened British taxpayer as

BSC has cost the public 4 billion pounds (\$8.8 billion) in subsidies over the past six years and is still deeply in the red.

Like those of other countries, the British steel industry is suffering from worldwide lack of demand and is losing nearly one million sterling (\$2.2 million) a day.

Steel stocks in Britain are high, and major users, including the car industry, say they have enough steel to maintain production for at least a month.

Villiers said Tuesday, "There are maybe two or three months of stocks altogether, but some specialty steel supplies may last only three or four weeks."

BSC executives met Wednesday to discuss their next move but strike leader Bill Sims of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation said, "Unless there is more money on the

table there is nothing to talk about.

"I am certain that within a couple of weeks the effects of our strike will begin to be felt in all parts of the industry," Sims added.

Rail workers have already promised full support and dockers are expected to agree to stop foreign steel coming into the country to replace stocks normally produced by BSC.

Industry Minister Sir Keith Joseph urged steelworkers to accept the pay and productivity deal or face the further decline of the debt-ridden, overmanned British steel industry.

"There is already too much steel in the world," Joseph said. "They will lose customers who will go elsewhere."

It was the first major strike to face the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose party swept to power in the general election last May following a "winter of discontent" in which gravediggers, garbage men, hospital cleaners and other municipal workers staged crippling strikes against a weak labor government.

Britain last suffered a national steel strike during a general strike in 1926.

Iran moves overseas accounts

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (AP) — A Central Bank official said Wednesday that Iran moved part of its estimated \$13 billion in overseas accounts from banks in Europe to other nations as a precaution against possible U.N. sanctions.

"I can just say that the money was transferred from European banks to banks in other countries," said Ali Mavi-Rad, head of overseas finances for Iran's Markazi Bank.

"Generally speaking, it is true that we have taken actions to safeguard our interests in the event of sanctions," Mavi-Rad said. He refused to elaborate.

He denied a report that Iran had transferred billions of dollars from Japanese banks to Algeria and Libya, but said the bank had moved some of its money between Japanese financial institutions.

Earlier Iranian sources said the government had moved two billion dollars from banks in Britain to banks in other European nations in anticipation of sanctions.

The U.N. Security Council last weekend voted to consider sanctions against Iran if students holding American hostages inside the occupied U.S. embassy do not heed an earlier council resolution calling for their release no later than Jan. 7.

About eight billion dollars were frozen in U.S. banks last November following the embassy takeover.

The financial and business leaders, anticipating sanctions and seeking to break ties with the "imperialistic United States," formerly Iran's largest trade partner, and are turning to other Western and Socialist countries for trade and technology.

Chevron halts two wells in south Sudan

KHARTOUM, Jan. 2 (AP) — Chevron Oil, which has been exploring for oil in southern Sudan for the past three years, has abandoned the two most recent wells being drilled, the official Sudanese News Agency reported Wednesday.

Chevron Sudan manager Jim Payne said in an interview the two wells proved to be dry holes, but the company has already begun drilling two other wells in the same area and expects results within a couple of months.

Chevron, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of America, announced in 1976 that it had discovered the presence of 90 million barrels of low grade crude and 179 billion cubic feet of gas in the southern and Red Sea coastal area of Sudan.

Since then it has drilled 11 holes in south and south-west, Sudan, the agency said.

The French Oil Company, Total is drilling in the central section of the Red Sea coastal area, and the American company, Eastern Texas, was granted exploration rights on the northern Red Sea coast earlier this month.

Oil firms investing in heavy crude

By J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP) — Back in the 1920s, a Union Oil geologist told his company he was onto a major oil discovery in central California. Impressed, Union drilled a string of wells and hit — black goo.

The geologist was fired. Today that black goo is known as heavy crude and — thanks to some new developments in extraction technology — several oil companies are betting a lot of money that they can get it out of the ground and sell it at a tidy profit.

Getty Oil, for one, is opening a \$21 million operation outside Bakersfield, Calif., not far from the Union find, to tap a reservoir Getty believes contains 400 million barrels of crude. Other companies are contemplating similar efforts in New Mexico, Utah and other oil-producing states.

In fact, Shell Oil's \$3.6 billion purchase of California's Beldridge Oil Co. earlier this year may have been predicated on Shell's ability to squeeze a lot more out of Beldridge's holdings than could be obtained through conventional drilling.

The key to all this is oil mining, a term that encompasses several processes. In one, the oil-bearing rock is simply mined out of the ground and the crude "cooked" out of it. In others, huge pits are dug down to the oil formation and chemicals applied to loosen the oil. In still others, shafts are drilled underneath the reservoir and holes cut upward so the oil drips out, like sap from a maple tree.

These processes are attractive because they are applicable not only to heavy crude, but also to tar sands, a hydrocarbon-bearing soil called diatomite, and, perhaps most importantly, to old fields of lighter crude where conventional wells have run dry.

Studies for the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines conclude that oil mining could increase America's Bureau of Mines estimate of oil reserves tenfold, adding hundreds of billions of barrels to the nation's current 30 billion barrels of proven reserves.

John Hutchins of Energy Development Consultants, who worked on one of the studies, says: "It's quicker and probably a lot cheaper than oil shale and coal liquefaction. The only thing left is just going out and trying it." And that is what Getty and the others are doing.

The idea of mining for oil is not new. A 1932 Bureau of Mines study by George S. Rice concluded, "Where conditions are favorable, mining methods in depleted oil fields may bring large financial returns and recover oil that might otherwise be lost."

But until recently an important factor has been lacking: price.

In the development of any mineral resource, the first question that must be answered is whether the deposit is "economic" — that is, can the mineral be mined and processed and sold for a profit at the prevailing price?

Oil is no different, and when crude was selling for \$2 to \$3 a barrel, only the cheapest extraction process could be employed profitably.

Now all that has changed. Bureau of Mines consultants say that surface-mined oil can be produced at a cost ranging from \$12 to \$21 a barrel, and that the cost for oil from underground mining operations ranges from as little as \$10 a barrel to \$60 a barrel.

Richard Dick of the Bureau of Mines' Twin Cities Research Center in Minneapolis says: "A couple of million barrels a day of production from oil mining is possible, by 1990, no doubt about it."

Dick oversaw the studies prepared by Golder Associates and Energy Development Consultants and released to the public earlier this year.

"Under today's economics, many of the oil deposits in this country can be mined economically," he adds.

Sheldon Wimpfen, the bureau's chief mining engineer, also is optimistic.

"From a mining standpoint, all of this is proven technology in use worldwide," Wimpfen says.

Wimpfen became interested in oil mining years ago when he noticed that mining engineers continued to make advances in ore recovery processes, but that oilmen still left 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the oil they discovered in the ground, even with so called

"enhancement oil recovery" operations. "We have some mineral operations that typically recover up to 90 per cent of the ore, but the oil boys have settled for a lot less," Wimpfen continues.

In the last century, more than 450 billion barrels of oil have been discovered in the United States. But just 1.15 billion barrels have been produced. Current conventional production technology will allow the oil companies to produce about another 30 billion barrels, leaving some 305 billion barrels out of reach.

Another 26 billion barrels of oil are locked in Utah's tar sands, and billions more elsewhere. Then there are an estimated 30 billion barrels of "heavy" viscous oil in California, and billions more in shallow diatomite formations.

The 1 million to 2 million barrels a day of new production from oil mining that supporters say is possible, is equivalent to President Carter's most optimistic forecast of production from synthetic fuels by 1990.

Not everyone familiar with the oil mining concept is quick to embrace it, however, or agrees with the Bureau of Mines studies.

Lee Marchant of the Energy Department's Laramie Energy Research Center is one of the skeptics. He says the optimistic conclusions of the Golder Associates and Energy Development Consultants studies "have to be considered speculative." Further, Marchant says, the firms have a "vested interest" in generating more studies through their encouraging reports.

Until an oil mining company actually mines oil on a commercial scale, Marchant says, it will be too soon to accept unequivocally the bureau's economic analysis.

As for the priority the Department of Energy assigns to oil mining, Marchant says: "We don't see spending a large portion of our money on this technology... We feel mining is only applicable to a small percentage of our total resource."

Conoco, a major oil company that has tried underground oil mining methods on a limited basis on its Lakota field near Casper, Wyo., is skeptical.

"If reservoir conditions are favorable, we might try this again," says Aurelio Madrazo, Conoco's head of North American production.

Conoco has been operating a 50-barrel-a-day underground mining plant for the last three years, draining oil into a 2,000-foot-long horizontal shaft, 180 feet underground, beneath a shallow oil field.

"It's not something we see as solving the energy crisis," Madrazo says. "It is still a very small contribution."

Getty Oil Co., however, is moving ahead with its \$21 million pilot plant at its McKittrick field outside Bakersfield.

Construction will begin early next year, Getty spokesman George Schwarz says, and the company expects to be producing 20,000 barrels a day by the late 1980s.

The McKittrick operation, if it works, is an illustration of oil mining's potential. Discovered in 1896, the McKittrick field produced 15,900 barrels a day at its peak. But by June of this year, production had dropped to 6,000 barrels a day.

Schwarz says Getty is confident that the company will be able to extract nearly 400 million barrels before the field is mined out — largely through digging and processing hydrocarbon-rich diatomite overlying the field. The 400 million barrels Getty hopes to get amount to nearly twice the total production from the field during the 80 years it has been worked.

Most of the oil-soaked diatomite lies through and around the McKittrick field easily can be surface-mined. A few miles away, another company has a surface mining operation to extract diatomite that is free of oil, for use as cat litter.

Getty's pilot plant will produce 150 barrels of oil daily, from 240 tons of surface-mined ore processed at one of two facilities.

The purpose of the test is to determine which of the two methods of separating the oil from the ore is the most profitable. One method will employ a variation of a process

devised by the Germans to convert oil to fuel. The other will use a solvent from Drava, a company that is experienced in extracting vegetable oil from soybeans.

"With conventional methods you can't get the oil out, but mining should work," Schwarz says.

Similar plans are under way in Utah to mine and process billions of barrels of oil locked in tar sands deposits.

Dr. Francis Hansen, of the University of Utah, says that maybe 25 per cent of the state's tar sands can be surface-mined. While no major oil company has announced plans to go ahead, several are exploring it, Hansen says.

Hansen and other researchers believe it is feasible to construct units that could produce from 50,000 to 150,000 barrels a day by mining the tar sands. They believe the process could yield quality oil that could be sold profitably at \$25 a barrel.

"I'm bullish on oil mining," Hansen says, adding, "It is only a year or two away."

The nation's largest gasoline retailer, Shell Oil Co., according to oil industry executives, also has plans for mining-style operations to recover billions of barrels of oil in the 33,000 acres of Kern County, Calif. fields it bought from Beldridge Oil Co.

"There is a widespread belief that Shell has the capability to squeeze oil out of those formations," says Bruce Wilson, an energy analyst. The brokerage firm of Smith Barney Harris Upham Co. Inc.

"If you have a process with a higher recovery rate, then you have a larger exploitable resource base," Wilson points out.

This could explain why Shell's purchase of Beldridge — the largest merger in U.S. history — called for paying almost \$9 a barrel for the little-known California producer's known reserves, compared with the \$6 a barrel that industry analysts normally figure in transactions of this type.

Yet another oil mining project is taking shape near Santa Rosa, N.M. There, James Young, president of American Mining and Exploration Co., has obtained the rights to 11,000 acres of tar sands deposits.

Young says his plan to establish a \$25 million oil mining operation at the site is "strictly a private venture, not requiring state or federal money."

Young anticipates the tar sands should yield some 250 million barrels of oil that will be mined and processed with solvents. He expects a recovery factor of "about 95 per cent."

He is confident that his oil mining project will prove competitive with oil selling for \$18 a barrel, once his plant is in operation.

Carter sees good decade despite curbs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (R) — President Jimmy Carter said Tuesday night the 1980s should be a good decade for Americans, despite new limits on energy sources.

"I think it'll be a good decade," Carter said in an interview on the televised ABC News program. "I see a nation with growing strength economically, politically, militarily, and I hope, morally and ethically."

Carter said he envisioned the United States exerting an increasingly beneficial influence on the rest of the world, but added:

"I'd like to see the American people more unified. I'd like to see them accommodate these rapidly changing circumstances that impose limits on us for the first time."

"We don't any longer have an unlimited reservoir of cheap energy to waste," he said. "And, in my opinion, that need not cause the American people's quality of life to be reduced."

In another portion of the interview screened Tuesday night Carter accused Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev of not telling the truth about the Soviet move into Afghanistan.

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Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.50	7.53	7.53
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	197.00	196.80
Swiss F (100)	211.00	215.00	214.50
French F (100)	84.00	84.25	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.25	42.25
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.75	103.65
Syrian Lira (100)		78.25	86.85
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.40	12.38
Jordanian Dinar		11.46	11.48
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.60	89.60
Qatari Riyal (100)		89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.25
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.18
Gold kg.		61,300.00	—
10 Tolas bar		7,160.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.41	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	122.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.50	178.50
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	47.00
Singapore		—	1.58

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PORTS AUTHORITY

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SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE

2ND JANUARY, 1980

14TH SAFAR, 1400

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
4	Orgeo	Alwani	Kaha Juice	13-12-79
5	Solroco Universal	Star	Reefer	28-12-79
6	Badr	Baroom	Durra	21-12-79
7	Futami Maru	Alireza	Containers/General	31-12-79
8	Kota Dawa	O.C.E.	General	30-12-79
10	Saudi Prince	Ocean T.	Flour/General	29-12-79
12	East Port	A.E.T.	Vehicles	01-01-80
14	Chrysolindou Dyo	SSMSC	Maize/Gorghum	29-12-79
15	Sultan	Abushal	Durra/Melonseed	31-12-79
19	La Costa	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	31-12-79
20	Union Baltimore	O.C.E.	Ldg. Machy. & MT Contrs.	31-12-79
22	Ataleya	M.T.A.	Contrs/Timber/General	01-01-80
23	Eugenia V	Elhaw	Reefer/Plywood/Gen.	30-12-79
24	Khalij Star	O.C.E.	Reefer	24-12-79
26	Frigo King	Elhaw	Reefer	28-12-79
28	Monroe Universal	Star	Reefer	23-12-79
29	Polar Argentina	O.C.E.	Reefer	01-01-80
30	Saronic Reefer	Alasabah	Reefer	20-12-79
38	Amal	Bagboud	general	28-12-79
39	Climax Pearl	Ocean T.	General	01-01-780
40	Panaghia Lourion	Alpha	Barley	24-12-79
41	Brazen Eagle	Star	Barley/General/Rice	30-12-79
42	Anangel Peace	Orr	Barley	22-12-79
Lash	Green Harbour	Kanoo	Barges Flour/Oil	01-01-80
Ro Ro	Lina V	Orr	Ldg. M-Ts	30-12-79
Ro Ro	Bruni	Roloco	Ro Ro Units	01-01-80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS

OF 14/2/1400/2/1/1980 — CHANGES

PAST 24 HOURS

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENTS	CARGO	ARRIVAL
8	Yung Fon Lu	Gosabli	General/Coms	01-01-80
9	Arab Alhijaz	S.C.S.A.	Loading Urea	25-12-79
12	Warwick Shire	Kanoo	General	01-01-80
15	Taurus	Guif	General	30-12-79
16	Asia Chilho	Guif	General	01-01-80
18	Hellenic Pride	Guif	Gen/Reefer	30-12-79
19	Barge Xanier-B	Kanoo	Loading Pipes	29-12-79
21	Pacific Exporter (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	23-12-79
32	Warsak	SEA	Gen/Coms/Cement	01-01-80
33	Tacoma City	G.M.S.	General	01-01-80
36	Primavera (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	19-12-79



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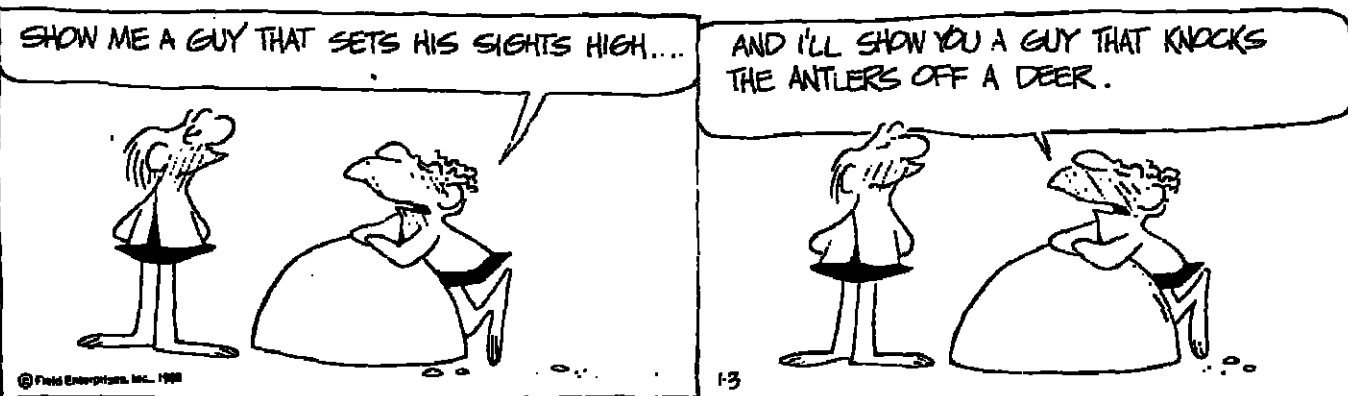
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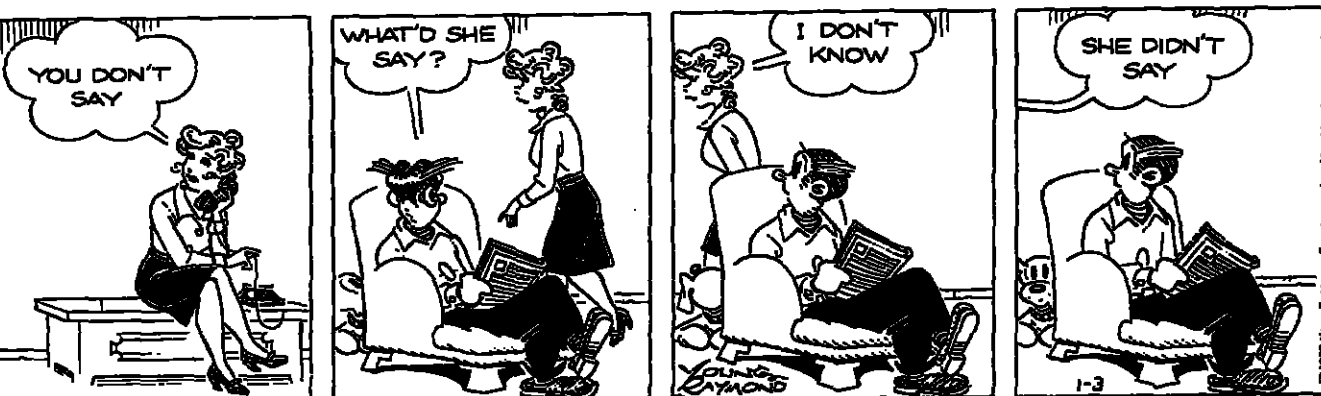
B.C.



SMALL SOCIETY



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



HAGAR



WIZARD



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE

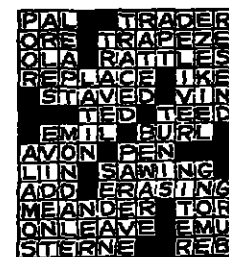


CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

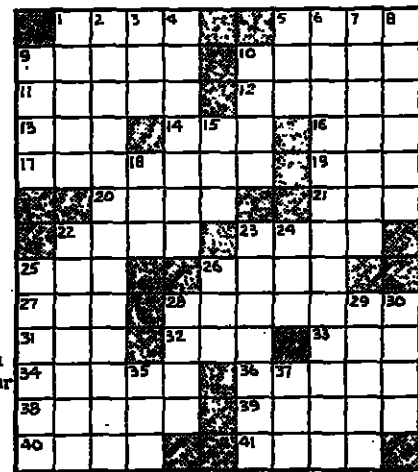
by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS
- Sharp comment
 - Not firmly shut
 - Chopper
 - Building material
 - Slidstep
 - Designating a Yucatan Indian
 - Spanish king
 - Dutch commune
 - Explosive
 - Famous draft animal
 - Poetic form
 - Carol word
 - Crag
 - Hungry
 - Horse and others
 - Flamboyant
 - Baptist
 - Barbados product
 - Type of log
 - Altar in the sky
 - Library transaction
 - Cupid or rather
 - Cocino
 - at labor
 - Valuable bar
 - European iris
 - Worries
 - Vexes
- DOWN
- 41 Pieces of turf
 - 1 Slanted angle
 - 2 Carol words
 - 3 Like Rodolph's nose
 - 4 Gentle winds
 - 5 Oldswoman city
 - 6 Carol words
 - 7 Run out on
 - 8 Leaseholder
 - 9 Gourmet dish
 - 10 Vegetable ingredient
 - 11 Final word
 - 12 State; abbr.
 - 13 Jerry's partner
 - 14 "Link-a-Dink"
 - 15 "a-Doo"
 - 16 Namesakes
 - 17 Bullfight cry
 - 18 Vegetable with zing
 - 19 Hankering
 - 20 Lab animals
 - 21 Sign of the Zodiac
 - 22 Gai for Ian
 - 23 Beholden
 - 24 for Pedro



Yesterday's Answer

- 15 State; abbr. 26 Hankering
16 Jerry's partner 27 Lab
17 "Link-a-Dink" 28 Sign of the Zodiac
18 "a-Doo" 29 Gai for Ian
19 Namesakes 30 Beholden
20 Bullfight cry 31 Vegetable with zing



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y Z B A X Z
is LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three U's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

IP JPR KPZAP, RMCIFMV GBZG
XPZAP FJ GBP AEFH2GP CU UWPP

VCH - YIFVBG Y. PFJMBICIPW

Yesterday's Cryptquote: IN LITERATURE, AS IN LOVE, WE ARE ASTONISHED AT THE CHOICE MADE BY OTHER PEOPLE. - ANDRE MAUROIS

Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

A Delicate Precaution

South dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ 6 5
♥ J 8
♦ 8 6 4 3 2
♣ A K 9 8

WEST
♠ K Q 9
♥ 10 9 7 2
♦ A
♣ 10 7 4 3 2

EAST
♠ J 8 7 3 2
♥ 6 4 3
♦ 8 7
♣ Q J 6

The bidding:
South West North East
1♣ Pass 2♣ Pass
2♦ Pass 3♦ Pass
3♣ Pass 5♣ Pass

Opening lead - king of spades.

From a pair championship comes this deal where at most tables the contract was six diamonds. Not all the declarers were successful, most of them going down one when they failed to play the hand correctly.

At those tables where the slam failed, the play followed a uniform pattern. West led the king of spades, won by declarer with the ace. South could not afford to tackle trumps at once, since the

player with the ace would then play a spade, so he led a heart to the jack and next cashed the A-K, discarding a spade from dummy.

Unfortunately, when declarer now led the ten of diamonds, West took the ace and returned a heart. Dummy ruffed, East overruffed, and that was the end of that. West's heart return was certainly not difficult, since declarer's early plays had marked him with the A-K-Q of hearts. West simply had to hope his partner could overruff dummy.

These declarers who made the slam took a more cautious approach to the play. They recognized the danger that a fourth round of hearts by either defender would put the slam in danger. So, to preclude that possibility, they cashed dummy's A-K of clubs (after taking three rounds of hearts) and discarded the queen of hearts. They now led a trump to force out the ace and thus made the slam.

It is interesting to note that those declarers who failed in six diamonds would also have gone down if the East-West hands had been reversed. In that case, assuming a spade lead followed by three rounds of hearts and the ten of diamonds, East would win with the ace, return a heart for West to ruff, and so score the setting trick.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Thursday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhahr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:39	6:04	12:37	3:31	5:54	7:24
Medina	5:46	7:10	12:33	3:33	5:49	7:19
Nejd	5:11	6:40	11:59	3:00	5:16	6:46

DHAHRAN TV

3:00 Children's Show	Electric Company No. 461
4:00 Golf	The Masters Tournament
6:30 Wonderland Cove	Pilot—Sticking Together
7:40 Department "S"	Ghost Of Mary Burnham
8:30 The Protectors	Talk Down
8:56 Onedin Line	High Price
9:46 Anthologies	Operation Shangri-La

PHARMACIES

(Open Thursday Night)

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Al-Ahliya Pharmacy	King Abdul Aziz St. 22689
MECCA	
Bilal Drug Store	Mansour St. 32396
Abdullah Bawazir D.S.	Al-Ma'abdh 44216
Al-Nuzha Pharmacy	Al-Nuzha
RIYADH	
Al-Maqab Drug Store	Tareq ibn Ziyad St.
Sitten Pharmacy	Sitten St.
Al-Balisan Drug Store	Al-Khazzan St.
TAIF	
Al-Nasr Drug Store	Behind King's Hospital
Al-Masir Drug Store	Al-Subei Blug.
DAMMAM	
Central Pharmacy	Dammam/Al-Khobar Road 31967
AL-KHOBAR	
Al-Schiba Pharmacy	Prince Bandar St. 45248

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THURSDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
1:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
1:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
1:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
1:10 This Week's Landmark	9:10 Light Music
1:20 Top of the Pops	9:15 Music Worldwide
1:30: —	9:45 Eve and Her World
1:50 Classical Music	10:00 Youth Welfare
2:20 On Islam	10:10 Music
2:30 Jazz Music	10:15 NEWS
3:00 NEWS	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
3:10 Press Review	10:30 The Evening Show
3:15 Music	11:00 World Classics
3:20 Islam The Divine Truth	11:10 —
3:30 A Selection of Music	11:15 African Music
3:50 Closedown	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOA Magazine
Reports: Actualities; Opinion: Analyses	America: Letter Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation	VOA WORLD REPORT
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	Midnight
10:00 News Roundup	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show You	8.00 World News
11.00 World News	8.09 Books and Writers
11.09 Reflections	8.30 Take One
11.15 Piano Style	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.00 World News
12.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
12.09 British Press Review	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.15 World Today	9.30 Farming World
12.30 Financial News	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.40 Look Ahead	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.45 The Tony Myah	10.43 Look Ahead
Evening Transmission	10.45 Ulster in Focus
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.00 World News
1.30 Discovery	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.00 World News
2.30 Sports International	1.09 World Today
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.25 Financial News
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.35 Book Choice
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.40 Reflections
4.00 World News	1.45 Sports Round-up
	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

A problem thought settled resurfaces, which means it's time to solve it once and for all. Be thorough re household repairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Trying to force issues with a child or love interest won't work, but patience and understanding will. Be disciplined re creative projects.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Buy things of permanent value. Keep long-term financial objectives in mind. Resist impulse buying. A talk about sex may be on the agenda.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Measure your words and they'll count. Avoid ill-considered judgments or careless speech. Serious talks go well. Be sincere.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

It's not worth doing, unless you do it well. Avoid a laphazard performance. A communication problem with a child could arise.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

How you present yourself determines the results of a social meeting. Be yourself and refrain from making false impressions.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

A family member may misunderstand a friend, or vice versa. Mixed progress on the career front. Be conservative in methods.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

A friendship situation requires loyalty. Further thinking necessary re a career project. A change of plans re travel or education.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Between alternative mode of action, choose the conservative approach for career headway. Avoid money disputes in the p.m.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Don't let someone's flippant manner set you off course. Be yourself in dealings with those at a distance. Curb your anger.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Avoid shortcuts. Hard work brings results re job routine. Male or close ally may not be ready to speak out about concern.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

A relationship tries your patience, but patience is what's needed to avoid conflict. Have fun instead of arguing.

هكذا من الاله

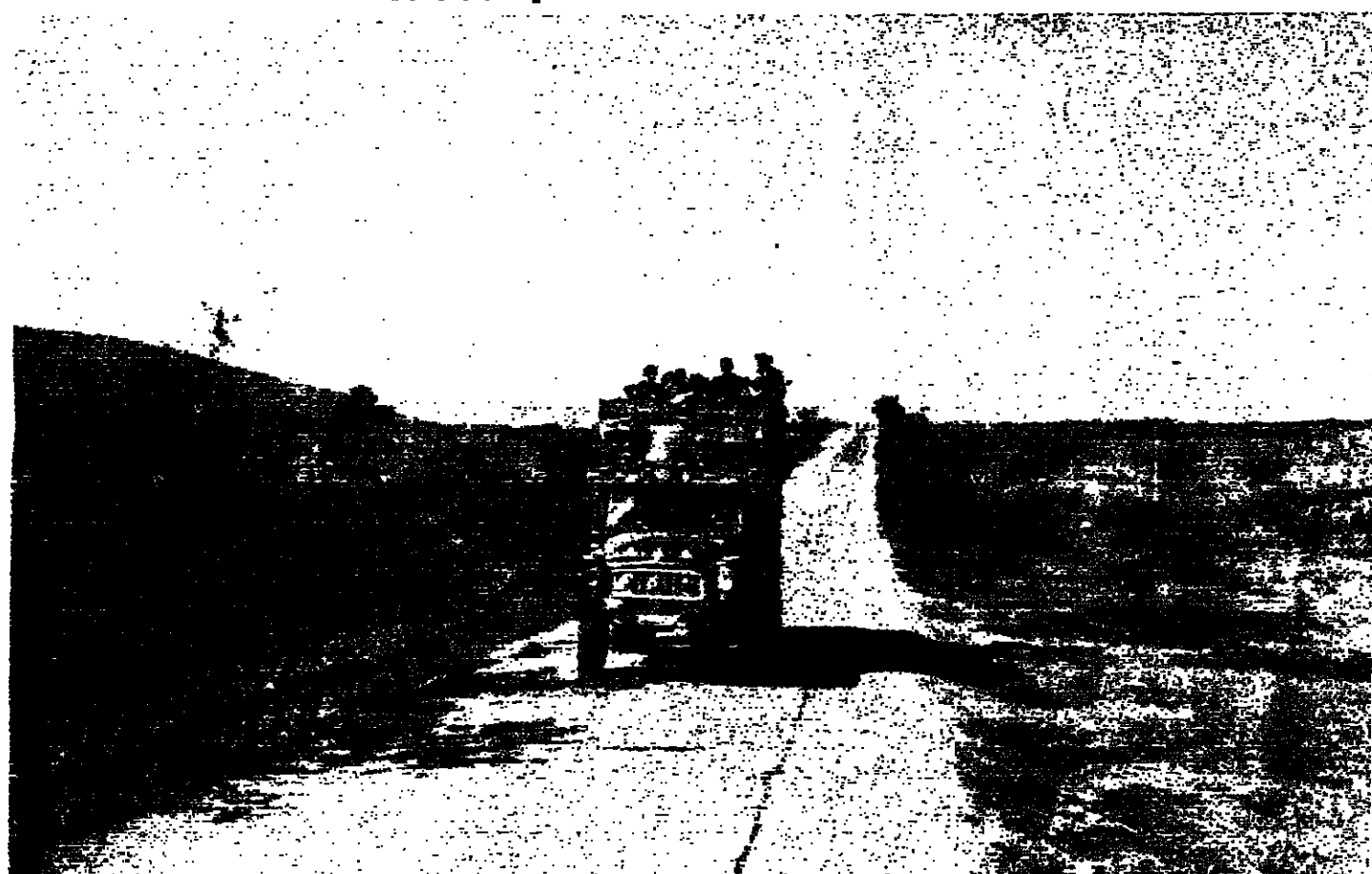


A soldier of the Mujahideen

An estimated 35,000 Soviet troops are in Kabul and there are reports of serious battles in the city. President Amin and members of his family were killed. The United States is considering selling more arms to Pakistan and has denounced the Russian invasion.



In the tiny Pakistani village of Derra on the Afghan border, the main livelihood is the manufacturing of guns.



Afghan refugees driving into Pakistan



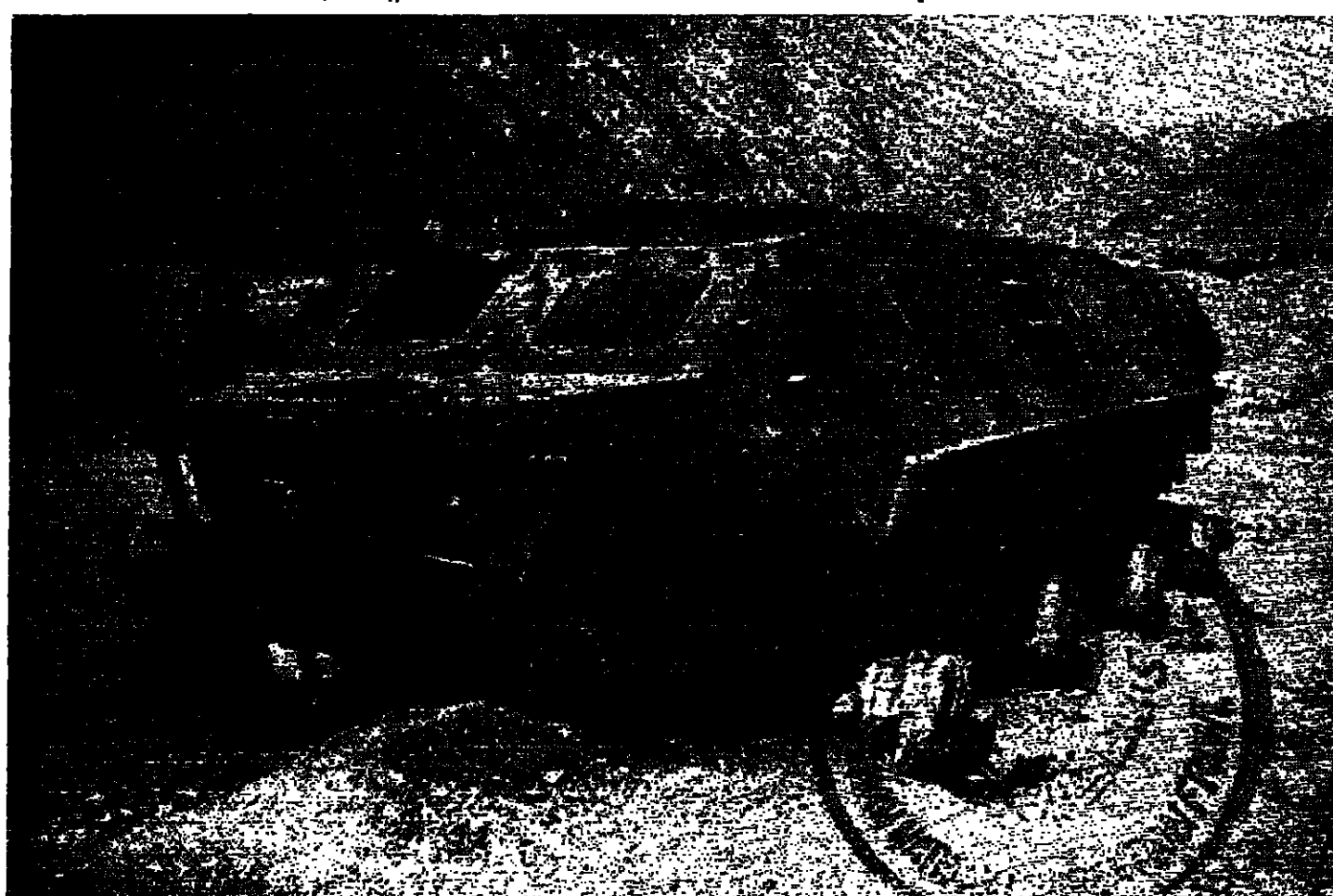
An Afghan fortress just across the border in Pakistan. In the distance is Afghanistan.



In Parachinar, about 10 kilometers from the Afghan border, head of the Afghan National Liberation Front, Sibghattallah Mojaddidi (third from left) shares a meal with his followers



With no land mines, the Afghans cut ditches across the roads, conceal them, and capture the disabled Soviet tanks.



A charred Soviet armored personnel carrier



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[International]

الخميس - الجمعة ١٥ - ١٦ صفر ١٤٠٠ هـ

Future of alliance uncertain

Patriotic Front chiefs to return to Salisbury

LUSAKA, Jan. 2 (AP) — Patriotic Front guerrilla co-leader Joshua Nkomo confirmed Wednesday that he is flying to Rhodesia over the weekend to take part in new British-sponsored elections there.

Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, told a news conference at his Lusaka headquarters that he will fly to Salisbury on Sunday.

Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe, whose Zimbabwe African National Union is based in Mozambique, has not announced

officially when he will return to Rhodesia.

However, a spokesman for Mugabe, ZANU Treasurer Enos Nkala, told a news conference in Salisbury later Wednesday that Mugabe will fly back to Rhodesia on Saturday, one day before Nkomo.

Both will be participating in the February elections organized by the British to finally give independence to this war-weary country which has been involved in a seven-year-old guerrilla war in the Rhodesian countryside

that has cost 20,000 lives.

Nkomo appealed to his forces inside Rhodesia to report immediately to the rendezvous points set up by Commonwealth troops under the colony's ceasefire arrangements.

At the same time Nkomo, called on the British authorities in Rhodesia to extend the seven-day period allowed for the guerrillas to come in from the bush, saying the operation might take longer than two weeks.

Nkomo said his troops would fight the colony's pre-independence elections next month under the Patriotic Front banner despite the decision of his ally, Mugabe, to campaign separately.

ZANU led by Mugabe has said it will campaign on its own but has open the possibility of a post-election alliance with ZAPU.

"We will fight the election as the Patriotic Front," Nkomo said. If ZANU continued to campaign on its own, the votes would be counted separately, he added, "but ZANU have never said they want to break the alliance."

"Unity is essential, not just for the elections but for stability after the elections," the ZAPU leader said.

Nkomo also spoke out against the use by the British governor, Lord Soames, of troops of the former Salisbury administration to deal with breaches of the ceasefire.

"The governor's action can prejudice the whole concept of a ceasefire," the burly ZAPU leader warned.

"We handed over our army to the governor," he said. "And the use of the Salisbury forces against the Patriotic Front is a very dangerous thing. It might destroy what we created so painstakingly."

He did not, however, admit that his guerrillas had broken the ceasefire which came into effect last Saturday.

Speaking of the need for reconciliation between the two sides in the seven-year war, Nkomo said the British action underlined the value of the Patriotic Front's proposal at the London peace conference that a neutral Commonwealth peacekeeping force be set up.

This would enable the two sides' armed forces to be immobilized completely, he said. "It is not too late for the British to devise a system that may not bring prejudice to this peace effort that all of us need," he added.

Indira waits in the wings

A chaotic India goes to the polls

Special to Arab News
By Maqbool A. Siraj

MADRAS, Jan. 2 — Indian polls may lead the country to nowhere. As the parliamentary elections of this massive democracy approach the public mood is one of disgust and disillusionment at the unethical ways of the politicians. No political party expects a majority. Leaders have been switching allegiances and shifting loyalties taking full advantage of a fluid situation where no ideals or principles are worthy of respect. Opportunism has wrecked the politics.

The fate of over 4,500 candidates will be decided by 360 million voters Thursday and Sunday for 542 seats of the lower house. The number of candidates is the highest ever in India's history. The previous peak being 2,784 in 1971.

Alliances have been forged in an unscrupulous manner. Even sworn enemies are in each other's arms to share power.

Parties are in disarray. The most frustrating aspect of the game is the internal disarray of the parties. No party has been spared defections, splits and feuds. People have lost count how many times opportunistic alliances have given way to disorder and chaos in the country.

Except for a brief spell of 30 months, the Congress ruled the country. This once mighty organization first split in 1969 on purely ideological lines. Later Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who led it for another 10 years, broke it several times, sometimes for holding her banner of leadership aloft and sometimes on being challenged.

The party carries more weight this time, for it holds out the false hope of a stable government.

The Janata Party, which has ruled for the last 25 months, was the outcome of a negative vote. It swept to power before its formal birth, chiefly cashing in on public anger over the Emergency of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her group. A conglomerate of elements, from Hindu fanatics to moderate socialists and congressmen. The party dutifully restored democracy and civil liberties during its 25 month rule, but utterly failed to provide a cohesive, stable government. Besides being useless to the Muslims (80 million) annoying Christians (15 million) for introducing a bill against religious conversions, and disappointing Harijans (over 50 million) by failing to restrict atrocities on them, its downfall came mainly from its own incoherence.

This party has a strong base in states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh etc. But its return to power is doubtful.

Yet another main contender in the elections will be Lok Dal, the party of the caretaker Prime Minister. The group is a dis-



SALISBURY: A black and white girl, gravely fascinated by each other, touch hands to the amusement of their parents.

Pretoria as odd-man-out

Africans may be at peace in 1980

By William F. Nicholson

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (AP) — A settlement in Rhodesia and a return to representative civilian government in other countries on the continent hold out hope for peace and development in Africa in 1980.

At the end of a tumultuous ten years, Rhodesia edged warily into a cease-fire between local security forces and black guerrillas.

Fresh elections, under British supervision, were scheduled for February, and the rebel colony planned to become an internationally recognized republic after more than 14 years of rebellion against the Crown.

The Rhodesian conflict, which has cost 20,000 dead on both sides, spilled over into most of southern Africa in the 1970s. The prospect of peace would mean normalization of relations between Rhodesia and other countries in the region, as well as a renewal of trade ties disrupted by war and transport blockades.

Still, the chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and civil war between opposing black factions in Rhodesia, remained very real for 1980.

South Africa, despite announcements of an easing of apartheid was expected to remain the odd-man out in 1980, as the only remaining white minority government in Africa.

While pleased at the prospects for peace on its northern border with Rhodesia, South Africa's government seems nervous that the epicenter of black nationalism may now move to its country.

Elsewhere in Africa, Nigeria and Ghana returned to civilian government after rule by the generals and 1980 will be a test of democratic viability in both countries.

Equatorial Guinea, the Central African Empire and Uganda face political and economic development in 1980 after shedding themselves of dictators in 1979: Francisco Macias Nguema Giyogo, Jean Bokassa and Idi Amin, respectively.

Countries in East Africa are expected to go their own ways. Ethiopia is likely to continue pressing forward with its Marxist revolution while still trying to fight a bitter war against rebellious ethnic Somalis in the south and secessionist Eritreans in the north.

Kenya, one of the few capitalist countries in Africa, made a peaceful transition after the death of President Jomo Kenyatta and was expected to continue in its own direction in 1980.

Tanzania's economy is expected to remain hard-pressed in 1980, because of the huge bills from its invasion of Uganda to overthrow Amin.

Marxist countries, such as Angola and Mozambique, whose Soviet allies provide guns and ammunition but little development aid, were expected to continue to woo investors from the West to help their frail economies in 1980.

grunted section of the Janata party which broke away from the main body on the eve of the last parliament session and won after a tough struggle. It soon lost due to the withdrawal of support by one important ally. A bundle of opportunists and power hungry politicians, has had a hard time taking root. On the peasant glamour of its architect, present prime minister Charan Singh, it pins its hopes. But the party has hardly any hold over the farmers beyond the boundaries of its home province of Uttar Pradesh and neighboring Haryana. It is sure to see its doom in forthcoming election.

An important ally of this Lok Dal is Congress, which is actually the same Congress which won the country its independence, but bereft of any glamour, program or personality. The failure of the Janata government came as a windfall and it came forward to share power with Lok Dal. The troubled marriage portends a showdown even before the caretaker ministry goes from office. So far four of its ministers have resigned, either to join Indira Gandhi's Congress or Janata.

Then there is an impressive number of regional parties, a dangerous factor. In recent years it has assumed uglier proportions. The southernmost state of Tamil Nadu, the banner holder of regionalism, blazed the trail. India's racial, cultural, linguistic diversity and its divisions of state provide this monster with rich pasture. Tamil Nadu had DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) which ruled the state for 10 years. It is controlled by its breakaway group AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam). These parties grip the state. Then there are parties like the National Conference, ruling the sensitive state of Jammu and Kashmir, and the Akali Dal in Punjab ruling the Sikhs. The Communist party (Marxist) and the Communist party of India have a national appeal but so far, except West Bengal, they have been unable to form any government on their own. In Kerala they however hold the levers of power. Again Kerala has got Kerala Congress, APJLC in Assam, Manipur Congress in Manipur, MGP in Goa, and many regional groups have advanced their claims for regional control. The Most embarrassing aspect is that national parties enter into alliances with such groups with a view to sharing their spoils. Regional party participation in parliamentary elections has remained a destabilizing factor in national politics.

With an absence of clear cut issues, and a disgusted electorate unwilling to go to the polling booths. The prospect of a party government emerging on the national scene is woefully dim. In the event of a coalition government taking the reins of power in Delhi, India would retain democracy but a shaky government would be unable to deliver the goods to its 600 million people the majority of whom are a starving and homeless.



CEASEFIRE: Guerrilla Lt. Col. Zik Hal listens to a New Zealand officer brief him on positions at their rendezvous point.

Leading anti-Israel volunteers

Troops halt Iranian's appearance

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (AP) — Lebanese and Syrian troops surrounded a hotel here Wednesday and blocked a news conference by a young Iranian religious leader who hopes to send thousands of volunteers to fight Israel from southern Lebanon.

Volleys of machine gun fire panicked fashionable Hamra Street in Beirut as Hojatuslam Muhammad Montazari was whisked across the cordon to the Palestinian Sabra refugee camp.

He later told a hastily re-scheduled news conference at a Sabra Mosque that his volunteers would defy a ban clamped by the Lebanese government against the entry of Iranian volunteers.

"Volunteers will be flocking by thousands to Lebanon within the coming weeks," the bearded, bespectacled Montazari told reporters. "We have our own ways to get across the border into Lebanon."

Dozens of young men carrying arms stood

guard around the Abdul Aziz Mosque as Montazari sat below the preaching rostrum, flood-lit television spotlights.

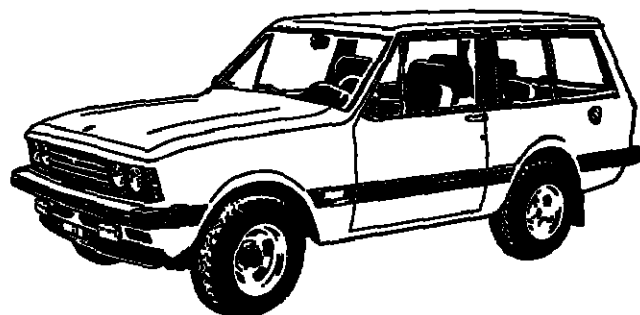
Montazari said he and his followers did not recognize the wishes of the Lebanese government.

"We do not abide by present-day international laws because they were all promulgated to serve colonial interests," Montazari said. "The Palestinian question is a pan-Islamic cause and it is our sacred duty to fight for Palestine's liberation."

The Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis has vowed to prevent Montazari's volunteers from entering southern Lebanon.

Beirut Airport and Lebanese border checkpoints were ordered to turn back all non-visaed Iranians when Montazari announced the formation of his volunteer movement last month.

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Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

The gift giving season is here once more. We have, as always, only our best wishes to give you — our hopes for a happy and prosperous New Year for all. But in addition our custom has been to give more specific wish-gifts, to each and every Arab people and their countries. Last year, as I remember, a common thread ran through all the wishes — that of patience, of endurance, given the hardships almost everyone had in store.

As it happened, only this humble gift seemed to reach the people; all the others came to nothing: The poorer nations to whom we had wished wealth are still as poor, the richer ones to whom we wished wisdom in addition to their riches are still as foolish. But everyone seems to endure patiently, their lot. Arab politics still go their merry way without anyone seeming to mind a great deal.

The theory of wishing is itself simple — you simply wish for yourself and others what you think you and they lack, and would rather have. Here the philosopher Nietzsche comes to mind: a gentleman frail in body and fine in feeling who dreamt up The Superman (no relation!), an image of supernatural physical and mental toughness. He, poor man, succumbed to his long final breakdown when he saw a horse being mercilessly whipped in Turin.

But on to my wish for New Year — and this time it is not political but concerned with personal wellbeing of individuals: May you have the fabled riches of Adnan Khashoggi, the looks of Robert Redford, the mind of Bertrand Russell, the agility of Muhammad Ali coupled with the lissomeness of Rudolf Mureyev. May you also, so that all evil passes you by, have a Swiss Passport.

But wishes, when made in this way, can go badly wrong. The instructions might prove too complicated for the International Wish Granting Agency. There is the story of Bernard Shaw who was approached by a beautiful actress with an offer of marriage, on grounds that the offspring will have his intellect and her looks, refused because the reverse might happen. Here what might happen is that you end up with the figure of Adnan Khashoggi without his money, the intellect of Robert Redford and the looks of Bertrand Russell.

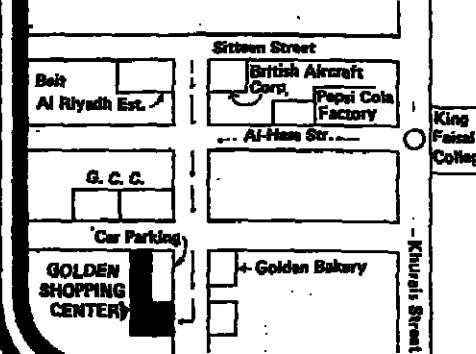
Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

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